THE

Winnipeg Daily Tribune.

SOUVENIR PUBLICATION

CITY OF WINNIPEG,

MANITOBA

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Published by J. C. Miller.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

A
917.127
.W73

Allan, Brydges & Co.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

AGENTS

Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Co. Ltd.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Improved Farms For Sale.

THE

Manitoba and Northwestern

RAILWAY CO.

Good Land!
Good Wood!
Good Water!

2,500,000 Acres of Land for Sale

IN THE FERTILE BELT.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO

A. F. EDEN, Land Commissioner, - WINNIPEG.

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

This Soap is acknowledged by ALL who have tried it as the FINEST and best article of Soap they have ever used. It is the most economical, does the work with less labor, never injures the skin or clothes, nothing to equal it for flannels and washes your linen as white as snow. Give it a trial and you will use no other.

This Brand is Registered at Ottawa and any infringement will be prosecuted. Manufactured only by

THE ROYAL SOAP COMPANY,

289 to 299 KING ST. - WINNIPEG.

The Vulcan Iron Co.

Of Manitoba, Limited.

ENGINE & BOILER WORKS

Mill Rolls Ground and Corrugated.

Architectural Iron Work.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

Point Douglas Av., Winnipeg, Man.

poor original

Aq11.12C
W73

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THE PRAIRIE CITY.

Its Wonderful History and Future Prospects.

A GENERAL

Historical, Statistical and Descriptive

REVIEW

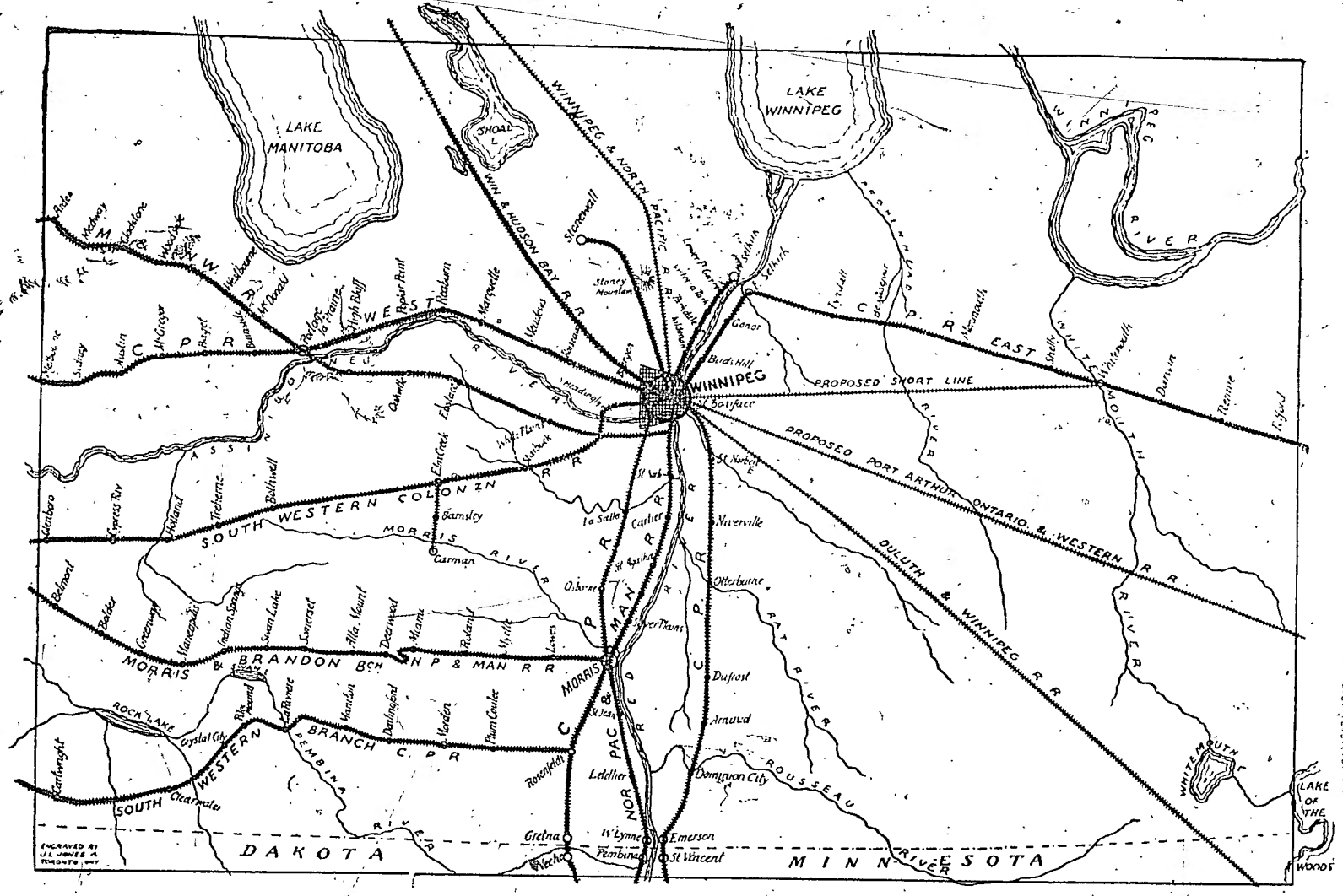
OF THE

Railroad Centre of the Northwest.

A Graphic Description of its many Mammoth Enterprises and Select Representation of its Railroads, Manufacturing, Wholesale, Financial, Professional and Commercial Interests.

—1891—

THE WINNIPEG DAILY TRIBUNE.

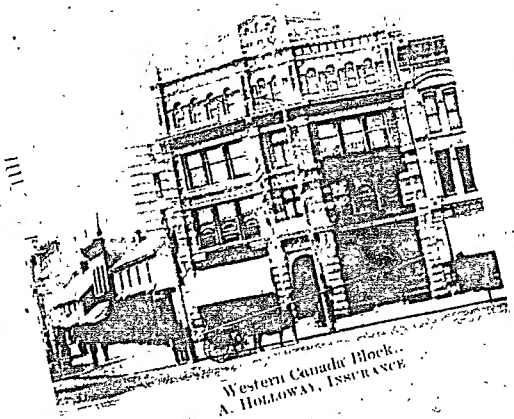


MAP SHOWING WINNIPEG AS A RAILWAY CENTRE.

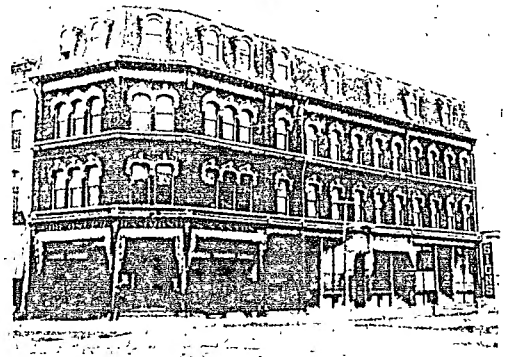
poor original



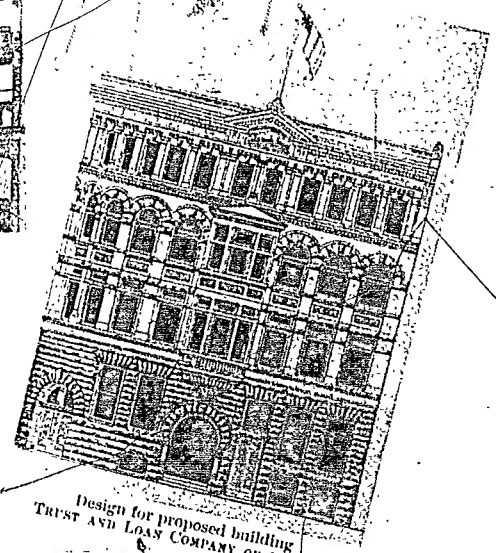
New Manitoba Hotel, erected by the Northern Pacific Railroad.



Western Canada Block.
A. Holloway, Insurance

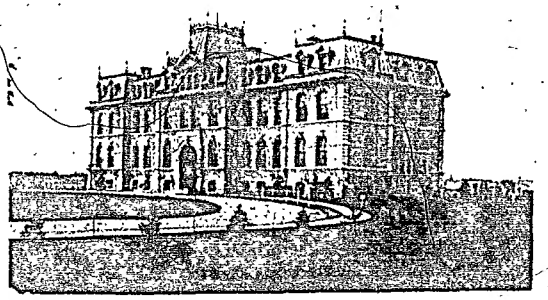


London and Canadian Loan and Agency Block.
Osler, Hammond & Nanton.

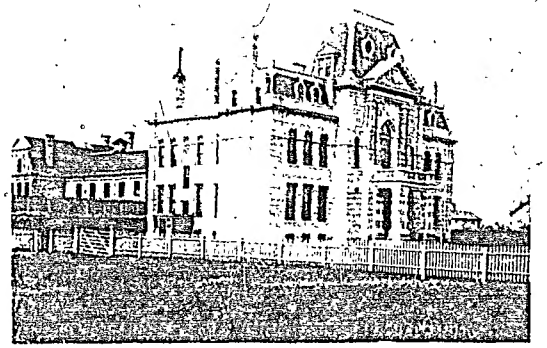


Design for proposed building
Trust and Loan Company of Canada.

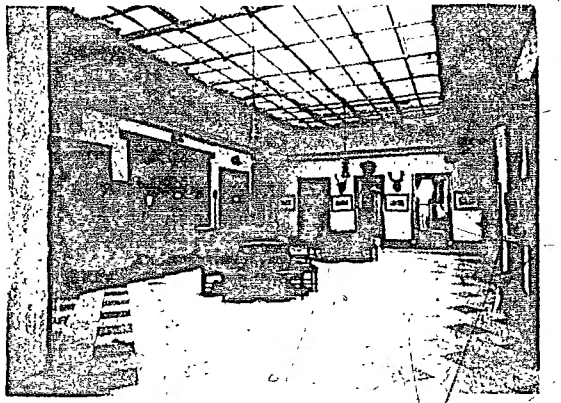
Photographs by Mrs. R. E. Carl.



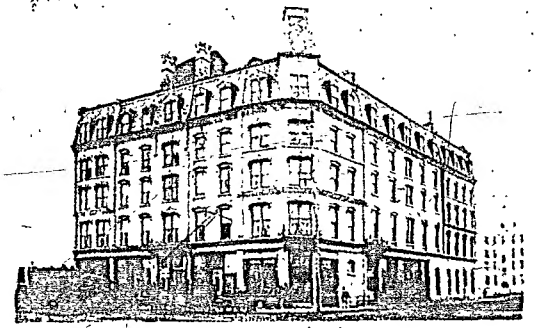
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.



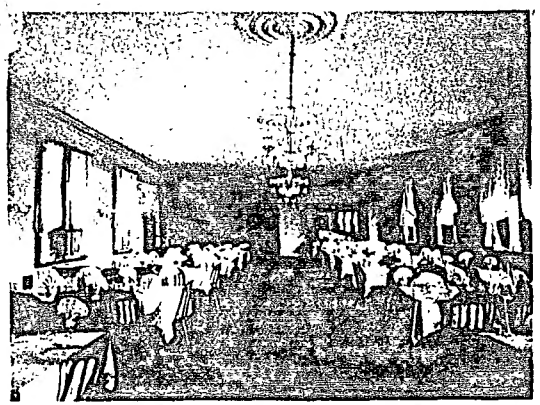
COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.



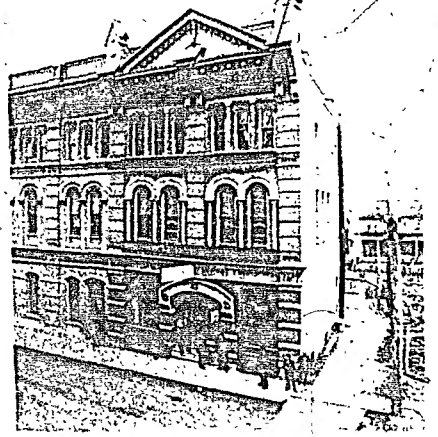
CLARENDON ROTUNDA.



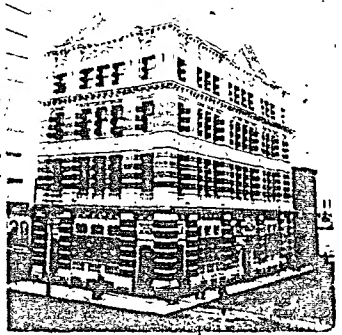
CLARENDON HOTEL.



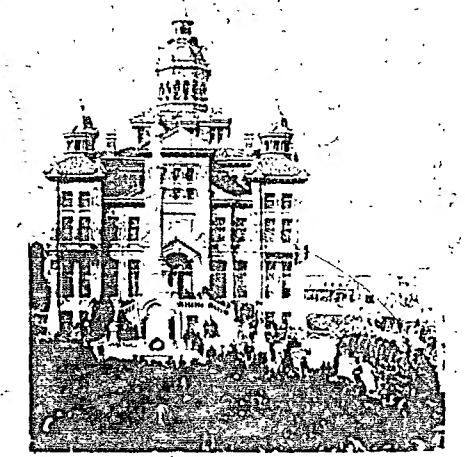
CLARENDON DINING ROOM.



TRIBUNE OFFICE.



POST OFFICE



CITY HALL.

Photographs by Mrs. R. E. Carr.

Poor original



poor original

WINNIPEG, * MANITOBA.

The Marvelous Growth and Future Prospects of the Prairie City and Railroad Centre of the Northwest.

A PROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

OUR MARVELLOUS GROWTH.

Origin and Early History of Manitoba's Capital City.

How Winnipeg Sprung Into Life and Became a City.

The marvellous growth of Winnipeg has become a familiar story the country over. Its progress in less than two decades is almost without parallel—in fact, if we combine solidity with rapid growth, the world has never seen its equal. In 1870 a hamlet, a mere trading post; in 1880 a modest little town; in 1890 a metropolis substantially built up and controlling the trade of a vast region—a territory compared with which the area of the greatest empires in Europe dwindle into mere provinces.

Before the story of this wonderful rise and development is told, let us take a glance into Winnipeg's origin and early history. Twenty years after the conquest of Canada by Great Britain (1763) fur traders began to trade with the Indians of this country. But the trade of the Red river district, in which is found the Winnipeg of to-day, was almost entirely neglected until about the beginning of the present century, when, historical writers tell us, several small trading posts were established on the river by the Hudson's Bay company. About 1803 Alexander Henry, of a company which came after the Hudson's Bay company, and which was known as the Northwest Fur company, erected a small fort at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers—Fort Gibraltar was the high sounding name given it—and the erection of this little fort was the laying of the foundation of a great commercial city. At that time the location was known by the hunters as The Forks and in the district immediately surrounding it, Henry informs us that many bear, buffalo, deer and other large animals were secured by hunters. Within a year after the establishment of the fort the fur trade had grown to large proportions. The Hudson's Bay company soon discovered the foresight of its rival in recognizing in the present site of Winnipeg a central distributing point, and began to push its trade up the Red river. In 1811 Lord Selkirk secured from the Hudson's Bay company a grant of land along the Red and Assiniboine rivers, covering an area of nearly 120 000 square miles and it was he who first advertised the advantages, the district offered to settlers. One year later (1812) the first settlers came here from Scotland and Ireland, entering via the Hudson's Bay route — that route which is only now being developed and which will ere long divert the trade of more than half a continent from eastern channels. Eight years after the arrival of these pioneers—the founders of a great commercial metropolis—and after a bitter struggle for supremacy over its rival, the Northwest company, the powerful Hudson's Bay company established itself at the "Forks" and opened stores to supply the settlers, traders, and Indians. Thus it was that in 1820 21 commerce was opened. In 1835 the H. B. company purchased from Lord Selkirk all his rights in the settlement for £25,000 and afterwards sold a very large quantity of his lands to settlers for 5 or 6 shilling an acre. The company then erected Fort Garry—of which only the ruined gateway now stands—and the settlement was known as Fort Garry thereafter until about sixteen years ago, when it was incorporated as a town under the name of Winnipeg. In 1846 a body of British regular troops was sent out from England, there being some trouble in the little settlement over reported American intrigues, and were not withdrawn until 1848. In 1870 Louis Riel planned his first rebellion, and to Fort Garry was dispatched a body of regulars and Canadian volunteers. Riel fled when these troops arrived. One of the volunteers, who like many of his comrades made Fort Garry his home, says that upon their arrival here the village consisted of a collection of about twenty-seven houses, centering about the present site of the post-office, the population only numbering about 100 or 150. In 1871 the first Canadians began to come into the settlement, and a little newspaper which then made its appearance informs us that the price of town lots averaged $75 each. For a time the village grew steadily, and in 1873 the first attempt was made to secure incorporation. A legislative assembly had previously been formed. To this body those favorable to incorporation made application, and after considerable opposition a bill was passed by the assembly, but Dr. Bird, who was the speaker, ruled one of the clauses as unconstitutional and on that account threw out the whole measure. This action resulted in Winnipeg's first indignation meeting and a day or so later this pioneer Speaker was decoyed out of his house to see a 'patient,' and a pail of hot tar thrown over his head, face and shoulders. The following year, however, incorporation was secured, the first meeting of the town council being held on January 19th, 1874. At that time there were exactly 304 voters on the list. In noticing incorporation it will perhaps be interesting to state that the name of Winnipeg was borrowed from the lake of the same denomination and said to be derived from two Indian words *ouie nepigue*, "dirty water." There were in 1874 about 400 dwellings. The first sidewalks were built in that year, and the assessment roll showed the assessed value of real and personal property to be something over $2,000,000. A year later a fire department (volunteer) was organized, small market and city hall put up and a number of streets graded. About this time, however, all progress seems to have ceased. The reason assigned is that all the supplies had to be brought from the United States and down the Red river in steamboats, the cost of removing from Eastern Canada was great and high values were placed on all the necessaries of life. Thus the place received a check for a time, and it was not until the entry of the first railroad, a little more than ten years ago, that Winnipeg sprung into life. Then a new era was entered upon—the Heart city of the Dominion began its wonderful march of progress.

THE RAILWAYS AND RIVERS.

THE MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

The Various Facilities Minutely Described—12 Railways Now Here.

From Red River Cart to Railway in a Single Decade.

If the commercial importance of a city of is dependent largely on its transportation facilities, as has always been admitted, then Winnipeg is no longer dependent. A little more than a decade ago her transportation facilities consisted of Red river carts and a few little river steamers. To-day she can justly lay claim to being one of the greatest railway centres on the American continent. Twelve separate lines are now running into or are tributary to her and of the four Pacific lines in America, the main lines of three centre here—the Canadian Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. This is a record that no other city can show, and even if Winnipeg could not boast of her magnificent position, the fertile country at her back and the marvelously rapid growth of her population and industries, she can at least point with pride to her railways. This desirable result has been as much a natural one as that which has given it water-power and river navigation, or as established it as Canada's great central mart. As the trade and population of the city and country have rapidly grown, so also have the railroads, until to-day the railway systems of the country have been so centered here as to literally drain the business of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories into this city from every direction. The twelve lines mentioned give a mileage of road, situate in and connecting Winnipeg with a country nearly all of which is directly tributary to it, as follows:

ROAD.	MILES.
Canadian Pacific, main line	2,990
Pembina Mountain line	202
Emerson branch (C.P.R.)	66
Stonewall branch (C.P.R)	20
West Selkirk line	23
Southwestern line	126
Manitoba and Northwestern railway	279
Alberta railway	109
Qu'Appelle & Long Lake railway	247
Northern Pacific (main line)	68
Portage branch (N.P.R.)	55
Morris & Brandon branch (N.P.R.)	185
Total	4,370

To the above must be added the 40 miles of the Hudson's Bay line now completed, and also the short mileage of the Winnipeg Transfer railway.

Naturally, the first in importance is the vast transcontinental system of the Canadian Pacific, the line of which passes through Winnipeg, extending eastward 1,904 miles to St John, New Brunswick, and westward 1,482 miles to Vancouver, British Columbia. To operate this western division, not to mention the various other divisions, more than 3,000 men are constantly employed, and a large proportion of this staff is maintained in Winnipeg, which is the divisional headquarters. The company has built immense car shops, freight sheds, etc., here, its machine shops being among the most complete in the world. In the yard at Winnipeg there are over forty miles of sidings. There are 200 elevators and flat warehouses on the western division, with a capacity of about 6,200,000 bushels. There are also 19 flouring mills on this division, the largest of which has a capacity of 1,200 barrels per day.

The entry of the Northern Pacific railway into Manitoba was hailed with delight. The main line is from Winnipeg to West Lynne, where it connects with the American system of railroads. It has several branches, as will be seen by consulting the foregoing table. The company has done a great deal towards the improvement of the city and adding to its beauty, although here but a comparatively short time. It has just completed our finest building, a magnificent seven storey hotel, which, as will be seen by the illustration in this number, is one of the handsomest hotels on the continent. The company has also built a splendid head office, extensive workshops, and one of the few covered depots in the Dominion of Canada. A large number of grain elevators have also been built considering the recent entry of the corporation.

The Manitoba and Northwestern line is another important one. It runs from Winnipeg to Yorkton and traverses a very rich and picturesque country. The line has done much to build up the section of the province through which it runs and has shown a great deal of enterprise. It was built at a time when there was very sparse settlement, but to day all along the line are thriving agricultural settlements and flourishing towns. The company's grain carrying trade is constantly increasing and there are also large shipments of cattle.

Winnipeg is the headquarters of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway company, which is projected to run from this city to Hudson's Bay, where it will connect with steamers for Europe. Forty miles have already been completed, and the necessary financial assistance being obtained, the scheme will be pushed to a successful issue. Dr. Bell, of the geological survey of Canada, says: The route from Liverpool by way of Hudson's Bay is by far the shortest one to the Northwest Territories of Canada. Churchill harbor is situated near the centre of the North American continent, and yet, owing to the convergence of the meridians toward the north, it is actually nearer to Liverpool than either Montreal or New York. The distance from Churchill Harbor to Liverpool via Hudson's Strait is about 2,926 miles; from Montreal via Cape Race it is 2,990, and from New York via Cape Clear, 3,040, showing 64 miles in favor of Churchill as compared with Montreal, and 114 miles as compared with New York. The fact of a seaport existing in the very heart of the continent more than 1,500 miles nearer than Quebec to the centre of the Northwest Territory, has scarcely begun to be realized by the public; yet its importance can hardly be over-rated. Churchill is only 400 miles from the edge of the greatest wheat field in the world, or not so far as from Quebec to Toronto. The lands of the Northwest capable of supporting an agricultural population exceed 200,000 000 acres in extent. Should this route be established, not only this vast region, but part of the United States to the south, would send their heavy freight over it, and the proposed railway to Churchill Harbor and lines connecting from the interior would secure the business of almost half a continent. The advantages of this route in distance over the Canadian Pacific railway are shown by the following comparison:

	MILES
Winnipeg to Montreal via C. P. R.	1,480
Montreal to Liverpool	3,000
Total	4,480
Winnipeg to Churchill via H. B. R.	650
Churchill to Liverpool	2,926
Total	3,576
Difference in favor of H. B. route	904

The Duluth & Winnipeg railway is another proposed enterprise, a considerable proportion of it being under construction. This line is to run from Winnipeg to a point on the international boundary, there to connect with an air line to Duluth, Minn. This railway is calculated to benefit the city greatly, and it is reasonable to expect that it will have the effect of reducing still further the rates between Winnipeg, Duluth and the Red River valley.

Winnipeg is also supplied with admirable facilities for water transportation, and in the days, not so long ago, before the advent of railways, there was a large steamboat trade. Of course the railways have taken away the greater part of this business, as has been the experience elsewhere. While the Red river in ordinary seasons gives a depth of water sufficient to permit of navigation by large river steamers from the International boundary to Lake Winnipeg, some improvements are necessary at extreme low water to enable lake vessels to ascend the river to Winnipeg. The character of these obstructions, however, is trivial, and the Dominion government has already made the necessary surveys with the object of taking steps to remove them. When these obstructions are removed large lake vessels can pursue their course from the city to the north end of Lake Winnipeg, a distance of over 300 miles. The improvement of the river will create a very large river trade, particularly in lumber, there being extensive saw mills at the lake. Via Lake Winnipeg, there is a transportation business conducted which furnishes, by steamers on the Saskatchewan river and a short tramway transfer at the mouth of that river, a route by water from Winnipeg to the settlements along the North Saskatchewan, even to near the foot of the Rocky Mountains. A company has been formed and chartered, having for its object the construction of a short canal to unite the waters of the Assiniboine river with Lake Manitoba, and this work with the proposed water power improvements in the Assiniboine at Winnipeg, now in the hands of the city council for construction, or transferring to a company—one having already submitted a proposition—will ultimately open a water route in that direction reaching for some hundreds of miles inland.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

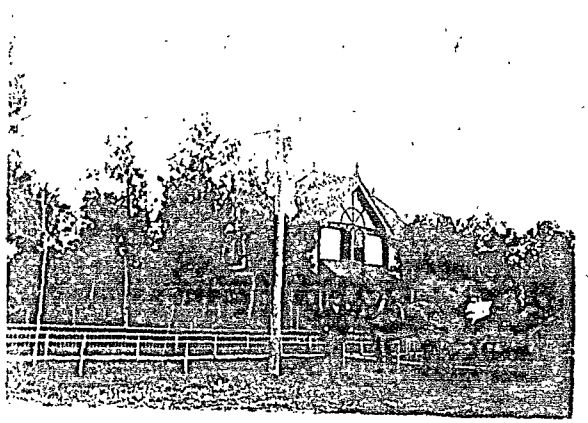
The main line of the Northern Pacific railroad runs from St. Paul and Duluth, Minnesota, to Portland, Oregon, a distance of 2,055 miles, with numerous branch lines in Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, making a grand total



A. W. Austin's Residence.



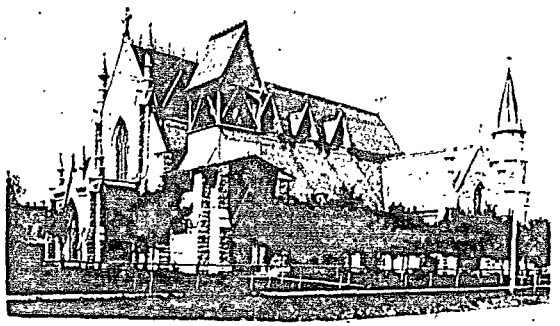
H. S. Wesbrook's Residence.



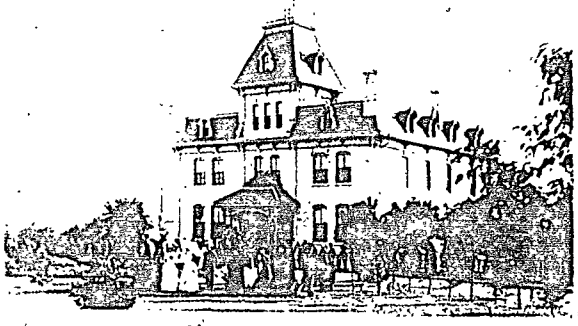
A. M. Nanton's Residence.



F. L. Patton's Residence.

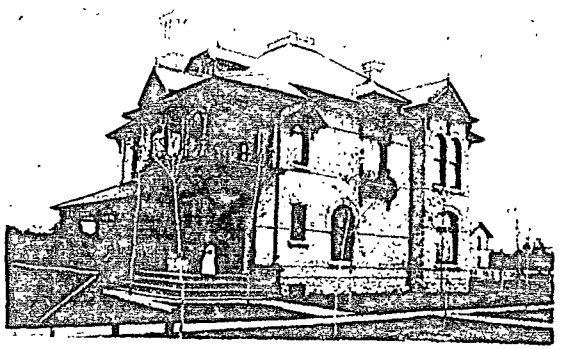


Holy Trinity Church.

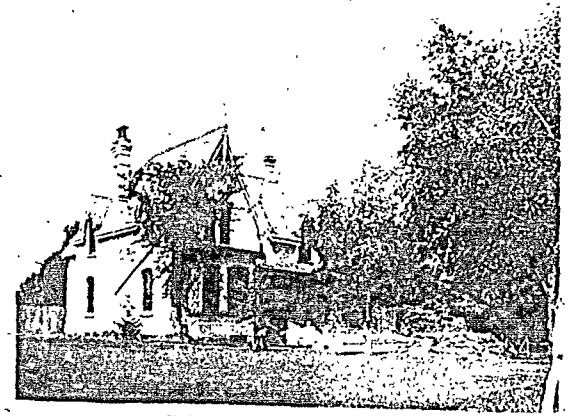


Government House Residence of His Honor Lt-Gov. Schultz

Photographs by Mrs R. E. Gait



F. H. Mathewson's Residence



T. W. Stobart's Residence.

Poor original



mileage of 4,160 miles. Chicago is virtually the eastern terminus of the road, as it has a lease of the Wisconsin Central line, and all transcontinental trains start from Chicago. This would make the main line 2,527 miles long, and the total 5,172 miles. The grand central passenger station in Chicago, built last year by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is the finest in America. It cost several millions of dollars, and there are some portions of the work in it for which the workmen had to be brought from across the Atlantic, not being procurable in America. The structure seems to have been built regardless of what it would cost. There are two transcontinental passenger trains in each direction per day, both being vestibuled. The passenger traffic is enormous, as evidenced by seeing one of those long, dark trains of generally 10 to 15 coaches pulling into the Union station at St. Paul, a train which has come all the way from the Pacific coast. There are four passenger trains per day as far west as Fargo, and three as far as Jamestown. The celebrated Yellowstone National Park is more conveniently reached by this line than any other, and thousands of American tourists annually visit it. The Pullman cars on transcontinental trains are marvels of comfort, being among the finest ever turned out by the Pullman Company. One feature of this road which is very rare is that when a dining car is placed in a train at Chicago it is never taken out until the train reaches Portland, Oregon, so that in case any delay occurred there would always be a dining car to supply the wants of the passenger. In the years 1837 and 1888 negotiations were entered into with the Provincial Government of Manitoba which ultimately led to the company getting an entrance into Manitoba by means of the Red River Valley line. In the fall of 1888 the road was completed to Winnipeg, and a regular train service started on October 15th. The Portage la Prairie branch was also started during that year, but when the rails got as far as Headingly the C. P. R. refused to allow a crossing, which resulted in a long and serious wrangle with the Dominion Government. The crossing was finally granted, but it delayed the completion of the line to Portage la Prairie until the fall of 1889. Meantime work on the Morris Brandon branch was being pushed vigorously on, and the rails were laid as far as Wawanesa, 120 miles from Morris, before the close of that season, but the line was only operated to Miami during the winter. In the spring of 1890 the road was completed to Brandon and regular train service established. The Morris-Brandon branch passes through a magnificent farming country, which was before entirely without transportation facilities. There are some rising young towns springing up, among which are Miami and Wawanesa, and it is said the latter town shipped more wheat during the past winter than any other point in Manitoba. Along both this line and the Portage la Prairie branch there are extensive forests, and since the roads have been built large quantities of firewood have found their way to market. The mileage in Manitoba is therefore 268 miles, of which 68 is from Emerson to Winnipeg, 55 miles from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, and 145 miles from Morris to Brandon. Connection is made at Portage la Prairie with the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, and at Winnipeg connection is expected at an early date with the Canadian Pacific railway by means of the transfer road. The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad was a great relief to the mind of many people in Manitoba, as it opened up a new and complete route to and from Eastern Canada and the United States. The company has excellent traffic arrangements with the Grand Trunk railway running eastward from Chicago, and in fact business is interchanged with all connecting lines. In summer time they have as good connections at Duluth as other routes. They are in the field for business of all kinds to and from the markets of the East, and are pushing a most active opposition to their great Canadian rival. The building of the Morris-Brandon branch and the Portage la Prairie branch gave the residents of those places a shorter route to all southern points, as well as an opportunity of reaching them in 24 hours less time. The company has spent many hundred thousand dollars in Winnipeg since its entrance, having spent extensive round houses, repair shops, etc., together with a magnificent seven-story hotel, office and depot building, and the only covered train shed in Canada west of Toronto. They have spared nothing to make their facilities all that could be desired, and they certainly deserve the liberal patronage of the people of Manitoba.

The company is to be congratulated in securing such an excellent terminal in Winnipeg, being in the very centre of the city, and convenient to all the hotels, business houses, etc. While the facilities at other points are not so elaborate as at Winnipeg, all other points in Manitoba have been treated on a comparative basis. The station buildings out in the country are of very neat design and comfortable.

The stations between Winnipeg and Emerson are: Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Norbert, Cartier, St. Agathe, Union Point, Silver Plains, Morris, St. Jean, Letellier, Emerson.

Between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie: Winnipeg, Portage Junction, St. Charles, Headingly, White Plains, La Salle, Eustache, Oakville and Portage la Prairie.

Between Morris and Brandon they are: Morris, Lowe Farm, Myrtle, Roland, Rosebank Miami, Deerwood, Altamont, Somerset, Swan Lake, Indian Springs, Mariopolis, Greenway, Baider, Belmont, Hilton, Wawanesa, Rounthwaite, Martinville, Brandon.

The company started business in Manitoba under the name of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway, which was at that time an independent company, with Mr. J. M. Graham as general manager. For nearly two years it was operated accordingly, but last fall the parent company bought up the younger organization, and now bears its name.

The general offices of the company are in St. Paul, and the head offices in New York. The St. Paul general offices is a fine massive red dark brick building, situated at the foot of Fourth street, the main doorway being surmounted with an antler's head, indicative of the pioneer days in the western prairies many years ago, when the company was struggling for existence. Inside there is an army of employees busy at work with the affairs of the great railroad, their business requiring them to be as familiar with the circumstances on the Pacific coast, 2,000 miles away, as at St. Paul.

In connection with the Northern Pacific railroad what is called the Northern Pacific Beneficial Association is sustained. It is compulsory for each employee to be a member of this association, and a very small fee is kept out of his monthly salary for its sustenance, being determined by the amount of his salary. The association have their authorized surgeons at all important places, to whom anyone in case of sickness or accident can go for treatment, which is paid for by the association. In case of severe sickness parties are taken to a hospital, if there is one where they reside, or if not, they can be removed to the association's sanitarium at Brainerd, Minnesota, which is acknowledged to be one of the very best hospitals in the country. All medicines are also supplied.

For its Canadian patrons the company have the most complete customs arrangements, whereby all goods are transported without examination, the same as if it was all the way through Canada. Passengers need have no fear of customs annoyances, as their baggage is checked through without any examination. They have an agent in Toronto in the person of Mr. W. E. Belcher, contracting freight agent, 59 York street, and at the same place, Mr. Thos. Ridgedale, Canadian passenger agent. In Montreal Mr. Thos Henry is Canadian passenger and freight agent, with office at 154 St. James street. In England and the continent Messrs. Sutton & Co., 22 Golden Lane, London, represent the company.

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

The company was originally incorporated in February, 1880, under the name of 'The Westbourne & Northwestern Railway," by the Local Legislature, and was given power to construct a line of railway from some point on the Canadian Pacific railway, between Poplar Point and the western boundary of the province, in a northwesterly direction to the northern or western boundary of the province.

The original company was composed of: George Brown, Hon. W. N. Kennedy, Hon. C. P. Brown, John Smith, J. A. K. Drummond, James Cowan, David Young, Hon. D. M. Walker, John A. Davidson, William E. Sanford and George Winks.

In May 1881 the name of the company was changed to the "Portage, Westbourne & Northwestern Railway Co.," but its powers otherwise remained the same.

In May 1882 it obtained a Dominion charter, and was given the right to extend its line into the Northwest Territories to Prince Albert. Its powers of building south of the Canadian Pacific main line, however, were at the same time cancelled.

In November 1882 the line was purchased by Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, and his associates. At that time some thirty-five miles of rails, of 40 to 45 lb. steel, had been laid, and work was in progress on a further extension of fifteen miles.

At the time of this transfer the orginal company comprised: D. MacArthur, Hon. W. E. Sanford, Hon. W. N. Kennedy, Hon. C. P. Brown, G. B. Spencer, Hon. D. M. Walker, J. S. Aikins, E. P. Leacock, George Winks and Chas. Magee.

In May 1883 the name of the company was changed by a Dominion act to "The Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company of Canada, which name it has since retained.

In the same year it was given the right to purchase from the Dominion Government land to the extent of 6,400 acres per mile, at a cost of $1.05 per acre. This privilege being subsequently converted into what is practically a free grant, the company having only to pay 10 cents per acre survey charges.

On June 10th the new company commenced active work. At this time the line consisted of about 35 miles of light steel laid down as far as Gladstone, and some seven or eight miles of heavy steel just laid beyond that. The track was in very primitive shape, and there were no station buildings, water tanks, round houses, shops or similar facilities,

The new company at once set to work and entirely rebuilt the old portion of the line, and completed an extension to Minnedosa, which was opened on the 27th of November that year, a total of 78½ miles.

It erected round houses, workshops, passenger station, general offices and other buildings at Portage la Prairie. Stations at Westbourne, Gladstone, Neepawa and Minnedosa, and the necessary section houses, etc.

During the summer of 1884 no construction work was done. In 1885 the company extended its line from Minnedosa to Solsgirth, a distance of 51½ miles, completing it in November of that year; with all the necessary section buildings and conveniences.

In 1886 the company completed its main line across the Bird Tail Creek and Assiniboine Valley as far as Langenburg, a further distance of 50 miles, making a total of 180 miles; and erected all the necessary station buildings, round-houses, station houses, etc. It also replaced all the light steel remaining in the main line with 56 lb. steel rails, using the light steel in side tracks.

During the same season it constructed a branch line from Binscarth to Russell, a distance of 11½ miles, and under the name of "The Saskatchewan & Western Railway Co." constructed a branch from Minnedosa to Rapid City, 15½ miles, making a total of 77 miles constructed during the season of 1886.

During 1887 no new construction work was undertaken, but the line west of Birtle was thoroughly ballasted and put in first-class condition.

In 1888 a further extension was undertaken from Langenburg to Saltcoats of 25½ miles, this being completed on the 10th of November, and during 1890 a further extension of 17½ miles—from Saltcoats to Yorkton—was completed and opened for business on the 15th of December.

The total mileage in operation at the present time, including branches being 249 97 miles, and it also has 22 miles of sidings.

Its headquarters and repair shops are situated at Portage a Prairie. The company has 4.75 miles of siding at Portage, and its improvements there represent a cash outlay of over $110 000,

It is difficult to give actual figures as to the development of traffic over the road. A general idea, however, may be had that whilst in the season 1884-85 the grain shipments were trifling, in the season of 1885 86 they increased to 363,000 bushels, and in the season of 1890-91 they increased to over 2 000,000 bushels.

Elevators have been erected at Macdonald, Neepawa, Minnedosa, Rapid City, Strathclair, Shoal Lake and Millwood and one or more grain warehouses at almost every station, the total storage capacity being now something like 465,000 bushels

The road is practically owned by the Messrs. Allan, of Montreal, its present directors and officers being:

Andrew Allan, president, Montreal.
F. H. Bridges, vice-president, Winnipeg.
H. Montagne Allan, Montreal.
John S. Allan, Montreal.
A. A. Allan, Montreal.
A. T. Drummond, Montreal.
Bryce J. Allan, Boston, Mass.
W. F. Allan, Winnipeg.
W. R. Baker, general superintendent and treasurer, Portage la Praire.
A. F. Eden, land commissioner, Winnipeg.
E. W. Riley, secretary, Montreal.
G. H. Webster, engineer. Portage la Prairie.
D. B. Hanna, accountant, Portage la Prairie.
A. McDonald, assistant general freight and passenger agent, Portage la Prairie.
G. W. S. Matheson, storekeeper. Portage la Prairie.
T. A. Summerskill, master mechanic, Portage la Prairie.
J. G. Henry, train dispatcher, Portage la Prairie.

Land Department of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway.

The Land department of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway is under the management of Mr. A. F. Eden, land commissioner of the road, and has its general offices in this city, in the handsome building of which an illustration is given in the illustrated number.

The country traversed by the M. & N. W. R. is a most picturesque and diversified one, admirably adapted for mixed farming, stock-raising and dairying. There was but a sparse settlement in the northwestern part of Manitoba before the advent of the M. & N. W. R., but subsequent to the extension of the line from point to point a considerable proportion of the immigration of the past seven or eight years has found its way into that promising district, and to day there are thriving agricultural settlements and flourishing towns contiguous to the road.

Stock-raising in that section is keeping pace with grain-growing, and promises to be a source of wealth to farmers.

The Land department has over 3,000,000 acres, amongst the most fertile lands in the entire province of Manitoba, which lies along the line of the railway and projected route and which is sold in lots, ranging from 160 acres and upwards. Prices of the land are based upon examination, quality and distance from station, the terms being ⅓ cash, balance of amount spread over a period of five years with interest at 7 per cent. The average price for these very desirable lands is $4 per acre, the prices ranging from $3.50 to $6 50 per acre. During the year ending December 31st, 1890; 1,490 new immigrants settled along the line; and from January 1st to June 30th, 1891, a further number of 1,584

The company are pursuing a vigorous colonization system and are settling numerous Dakota families along its line.

During the past year over 200 families have been thus settled among which may be mentioned quite a few prosperous Dakota farmers near Yorkton.

Prospective settlers will do well to examine into the lands offered for sale by the company and an investigation will convince the most skeptical of the advantages offered the farmer and settler by the Land Department of the M. & N W.R.

WINNIPEG'S FISH TRADE.

The fishing trade of Winnipeg must not be forgotten It is an industry that is growing year by year and is certain to soon become a most extensive trade. The fishing grounds of Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegoosis, and hundreds of other smaller bodies of water have scarcely been touched on, yet already the exports to the United States amount to over 2 000.000 pounds per year, and during the past six years the catch has been quite large as the table given below will demonstrate:

YEAR.	POUNDS.	VALUE.
1885	1,495.572	$54.663
1886	1 450 871	51 589
1887	1,582 644	65,261
1888	2 063 097	86.944
1 89	1.781.587	75 465
1890	2,332,796	97,677

CITY'S SUPREME POSITION.

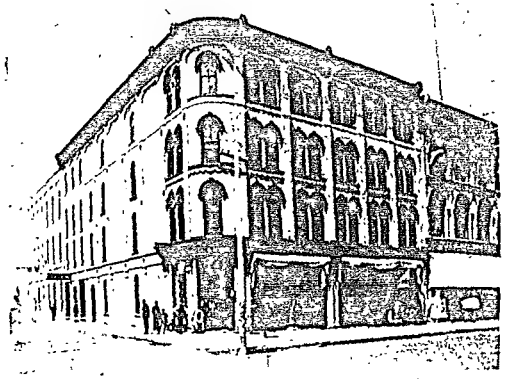
HER SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH.

Winnipeg to the Northwest What Chicago Is to the U. S.

If the innumerable evidences of steady and substantial growth were insufficient to give assurance of permanent prosperity, it needs but a glance at the natural location, the prolific sources of wealth and the extent of virgin territory behind it to silence skepticism. Winnipeg holds the commanding position of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. It is the natural supply centre of a country immensely rich in agriculture, minerals, timber, fish, game, oil, etc. Here is the place—the central place—where the agricultural products of this vast region of North America must pour out their tributes to the world. It is a supreme position—it is a gateway to the most fertile fields of the earth. Lord Lorne, when governor-general of Canada, declared that nowhere could be found a situation whose natural advantages promised so great a future. A glance at the map of the North American continent is all that is required.

Winnipeg is at the conflux of the Red and Assiniboine rivers at a point where explorers of this western land a hundred years ago declared must arise a great city. Through the medium of the first of these rivers, communication is had with Lake Winnipeg and all rivers having an outlet into that large body of fresh water. These rivers and lakes give Winnipeg a system of inland navigation possessed by few other cities in either Canada or the United States. With slight improvements to them and other connecting bodies, which are soon to be undertaken by the Dominion government and the Winnipeg city council, the city will become the entrepot of the largest mercantile district on the continent. The city does not depend on agriculture alone, great as that is, but has the vast coal fields of the West, the auriferous deposits of the Saskatchewan and Rocky Mountains, together with mineral and forest resources of the North and East already paying homage to the commercial shrine of the prairie city. So completely is she the central point of the Canadian west that scarcely a passenger, a letter, or a pound of freight is transported in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or indeed from the east to any point in the Canadian prairie lands, but is routed via Winnipeg.

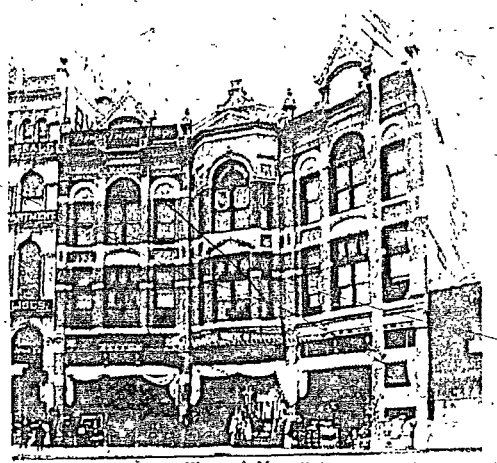
Her position as the capital of the province makes her the headquarters of the provincial government's parliament house, the



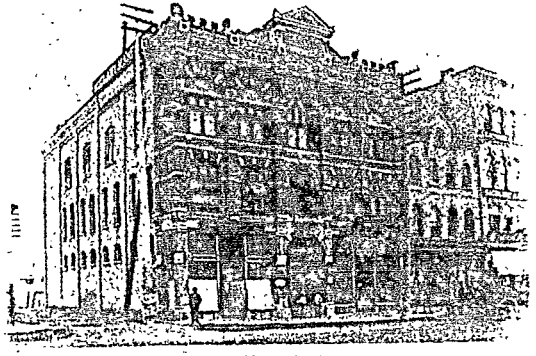
James H. Ashdown Building.



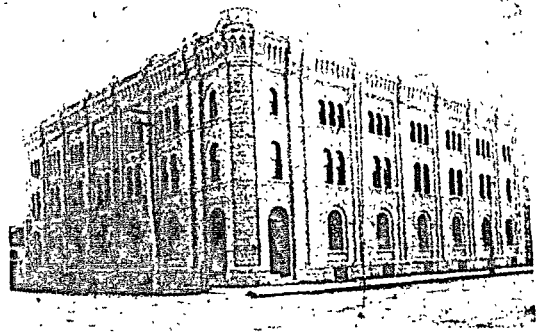
Stobart, Sons & Co. Building.



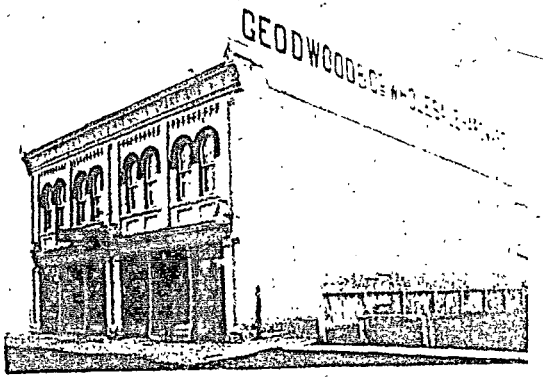
Clements Block—White & Manahan.



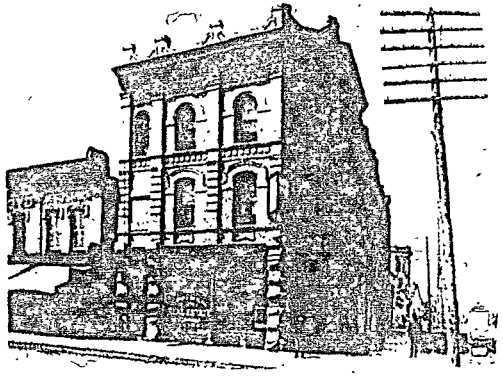
McClary Mfg. Co. Offices.



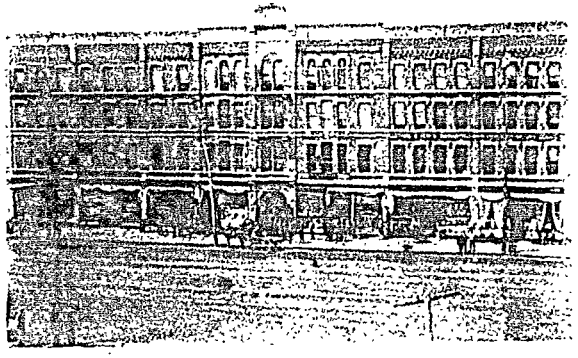
G. F. & J. Galt Warehouse.



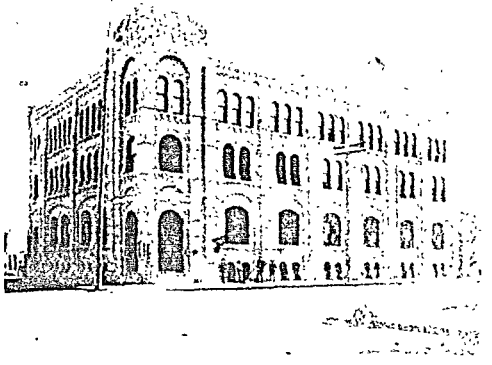
Geo. D. Wood & Co. Warehouse.



Rowand Block—Gordon & Stocking.



McIntyre Block



W. E. Sanford Co. Block.

Photographs by Mrs. R. E. Carr.

Poor original

poor original

governor's residence, and all the public departments of the province are stationed here. It is, besides, the judicial centre of the province, all the superior courts being held here. The Dominion government makes Winnipeg the headquarters for locally transacting business in Manitoba and the Northwest, and the chief Dominion Lands office is here. Among the important offices located in Winnipeg are the Customs, Receiver-General, Inland Revenue, Crown Timber department, Fishery department, Indian and Postoffice departments.

Hon. B. R. Langdon, of Minnesota, speaking of the location of Winnipeg, said: "In my opinion Winnipeg must become to the Canadian Northwest what Chicago is to the United States Northwest. You have competition both by rail and water, in the centre of the mining district and at the gateway of the wheat-fields; and, in fact, the half-way house across the continent." And one of Canada's leading statesmen, Sir A. T. Galt, said: "Winnipeg is bound to be one of the largest cities on this continent. I do not see anything within 500 miles of this place which can compete with it as a commercial centre. I believe that Winnipeg will always be the largest city in the Northwest."

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

INTERESTING STATISTICS SHOWING RAPID PROGRESS MADE.

The people of Winnipeg justly pride themselves on the superiority of the city's educational facilities. The progress in this respect has been even in advance of settlement. Its school system has been intelligently conceived, is faithfully administered and liberally supported. The public school administration is in the hands of a local board of trustees elected by vote of the citizens. Provision is made for both elementary and secondary education. Admission to all grades is free. The course of instruction in the elementary departments, as described by the public school inspector, extends over eight years. During the first four years of this time the pupil is occupied with the instrumentary branches. Reading, writing, spelling, the fundamental process of arithmetic, including the simpler fractions, oral and written composition, form the staple of the teacher's work. Elementary geography is also taught, while oral lessons in physiology and hygiene are given, with special reference to the effect of narcotics and stimulants. The work of the subjects mentioned is extended during the remaining four years, while Canadian and British history, grammar, book-keeping, algebra to the end of simple equations, and one book of euclid are added. The pupil who has completed this course can express himself correctly either orally or in writing on all subjects within the range of his knowledge, can write a legible hand with a degree of rapidity and has an intelligent knowledge of the chief events in the history of the race to which he belongs. He should know the important facts in the geography of the world and be the master of so much arithmetic as is requisite for the ordinary purposes of commercial life. In dealing with the subjects of instruction, while it is borne in mind that the knowledge communicated should be of such a kind and so presented as to aid the pupil in the solution of the problems of everyday life, it is never forgotten that character is the highest product of the educative process. Pupils are admitted to the High School on passing an examination on the subjects of the elementary course as above described. Provision is here made for the critical study of representative English authors, along with the history of literature; an advanced course in composition is pursued; English and general history receive careful attention; book-keeping, botany, chemistry and physiology, Latin, Greek and French, with an extended course in elementary mathematics are included in the programme. Many of the students prepare for the examinations for teachers' certificate conducted by the Board of Education for the province and for matriculation into the University of Manitoba. The examination in view determines the selection of subjects. For those who do not mean to take either of these examinations a selection is made with a view to general business purposes. In all cases the aim of the school is to prepare pupils of all classes for the highest citizenship. This, it is believed, is the true function of a public high school and the justification for its existence. The preparation for special examinations is only an incident, important as being a step towards the real end, but yet not the end.

A glance at the material conditions will show what provision has been made for rendering this public school system effective. Below is given a list of the schools, the number of rooms they contain and their estimated value:

	DESCRIPTION.	NO. OF ROOMS.	VALUE OF SCHOOLS.
Pembina	Brick	2	$ 4 800
South Central	"	10	30,500
St. James	"	1	900
Mulvey	"	2	5,500
Central 1 & 2	"	20	84,000
Louise	Wood	1	7,500
NorthCent al	Brick	10	23,500
Argyle	"	1	9,500
Dufferin	"	4	8,500
Pinkham	"	2	6,500
Machray	Wood	3	3,600
In addition the board owns real estate to the value of			7,000
Total			$194,800

To the above must be added the estimated value of school furniture, $15,000. All of these schools contain spacious rooms, well heated and ventilated; and commodious play grounds are also provided, those at the Central schools covering an area of three acres. Good salaries are paid teachers, and only capable and experienced persons are employed as instructors. There are now 60 teachers employed. The expense of maintaining the schools is about $50,000 per annum. There are over 3,000 pupils enrolled, of which about 2,750 are in the elementary departments and 250 in the high school.

In addition to these public schools, the Roman Catholic denomination maintain separate schools and counting the scholars in the Catholic schools and seminaries the school population of Winnipeg is considerably larger than the above figures denote.

Liberal provision is also made for higher education. The oldest college is St. John's (Anglican), which was established some thirty years ago, in the early days of settlement, being first known as the Red River academy. This institution has several handsome buildings, the last erected costing $60,000 The St. Boniface college (Roman Catholic) is another old and worthy institution. The college building is a commodious structure and cost over $100,000 Manitoba college (Presbyterian) was established in 1871 at Kildonan, a suburb of Winnipeg, and in 1874 was removed to the city. Only a third of the whole college building as planned has been erected, the wing now occupied costing $50,000. Wesley college (Methodist) was established in 1884. All of these institutions possess a faculty of theology.

They, with the Manitoba Medical college, which was established in 1884, are affiliated with the Manitoba University. The University was established to promote higher education and has recently been made a teaching body. Whatever other colleges may hereafter be organized may join the University, the degrees being conferred on the students by the various colleges, after a thorough examination by the board of professors chosen by the various colleges.

To show the advance the whole country has made in the cause of education, it is but necessary to state that in the territory tributary to Winnipeg there are 720 schools. Ten years ago there were but 85 in this territory. Great as has been the work accomplished in education, it has been equalled by the christianizing influences of religion, and it may be noted that the Sabbath in Winnipeg is strictly observed. Nearly every religious sect has its houses of worship in the city. They are located in every quarter, and many of them possess rare architectural beauty. The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics and Episcopalians are strongest in numbers. The clergy of every denomination are laboring diligently to elevate the standard of public morals and have formed a very strong and influential ministerial society. Church societies of all kinds flourish in great numbers, while Sunday schools and missions are conducted in all parts of the city. The churches are divided as follows:

Church of England	6
Methodist	6
Presbyterian	4
Roman Catholic	1
Congregational	2
Baptist	2
Lutheran	1
German Lutheran	1
Jewish	2
Total	28

It is estimated there are 75 ordained clergymen in the churches and colleges. In 1880 there were only eight churches in Winnipeg.

The church of Rome pioneered religion here, as so often it has elsewhere, dating back to 1818; but it was not until near the close of the fifties that any great strides were made. Then the church of England followed, and Presbyterians, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Jew and later such

institutions as the Salvation Army have helped to spread the divine teachings.

The churches of Winnipeg have a seating capacity for about 18,000 people. Among the many handsome edifices that may be mentioned are Holy Trinity, Knox (Presbytorian), Congregational, and St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) It is estimated that the church property in Winnipeg is worth $2 500,000 The Roman Catholic body is the most wealthy, with the Anglican next, Methodist third, and Presbyterian fourth.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Winnipeg is second to none in the Dominion of Canada in influence and practical work done. It is one of the first institutions of the city. The library contains a large number of choice volumes, while the reading room is well supplied with standard newspapers, magazines and religious literature. Gospel meetings, devotional services, social reunions and literary exercises are held at stated periods. The parlors and rooms are nicely and comfortably furnished, and no efforts are spared to make members and strangers feel at home. Young men are always welcome.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, the young people's associations of the various churches and many other christian organizations are also doing a good work.

Winnipeg Business College.

The Winnipeg Business College and School of Shorthand and Typewriting was established in January, 1882, by Messrs. Eaton and Lindsay, by whom it was conducted for some time. Subsequently it was managed by various parties, until about two years ago, when it was purchased by the present proprietors, Messrs. McKay and Farney.

During its existence, the institution has received as liberal a patronge as could possibly be expected. Slowly, yet surely, it has grown steadily, keeping pace with the development, and requirements of the country. Its object is that of giving young men and women, such an education, as will best fit them for the every day duties of life.

The courses of study are thorough and practical, embracing the following subjects: Book keeping, commercial arithmetic, plain business writing, business correspondence, mensuration, business forms, such as notes, drafts, checks, etc., commercial law, banking, joint stock companies, their formation and the method of book-keeping for same, reading, spelling, punctuation, practical grammar, shorthand (Isaac Pitman's system of phonography), typewriting (Remington and Caligraph machines), manifolding, copying and filing of letters, ornamental penmanship which includes thorough instruction in plain business writing, cardwriting, lettering, engrossing of addresses, etc. Besides, the foregoing, students are prepared for the preliminary and qualifying examinations of the civil service of Canada.

The importance of a practical acquaintance with the foregoing subjects, may be seen from the fact that during the existence of the College over 1,200 students have been in attendance.

The present proprietors are highly pleased with the success that has attended their labors during the past two years; they are men who are not afraid of hard work, and so for the future, with the increased facilities, they promise better results than those which have been attained in the past.

HER CONTROL OF COMMERCE

WINNIPEG'S FINE POSITION.

No Western City With Greater Manufacturing Possibilities.

The Advantages Offered for the Investment of Capital.

Railroads have done much to increase the size and importance of Winnipeg, but the prime cause of its growth, and that which has given it its position as a metropolis, is the trade and commerce which centres here. The citizens of Winnipeg can feel a justifiable pride in the vast proportions which the wholesale trade of the city is assuming. Not only is the business of established houses increasing rapidly, but the number of institutions is on the up grade, and the outlook is favorable for the location of several new and large institutions during the present year.

A very noticeable feature of the past few years' jobbing trade is the aggressiveness of the Winnipeg jobbers. Not only have they increased sales in the old territory, Manitoba, but are pushing out into the far west, and will soon have the biggest share of the Pacific coast trade. The competition of eastern houses is now hardly felt at all.

Since "the boom days" Winnipeg has been resting on a solid foundation and has attracted those who were in search of openings in the line of legitimate business. As a consequence there is now a spirit of conservatism prevailing which is happily tending to discourage all unnatural forcing of business enterprises or values, and keep both within the bounds of actual present and pressing demands. The majority of Winnipeg's wholesale houses occupy their own buildings, many of them handsome and costly structures, erected with a special view to the accommodation of large stocks. The wholesale quarter of Winnipeg will bear comparison with that of any of the larger cities.

Winnipeg has always been ambitious as a retail town, and strangers never fail to express surprise at the elegant and commodious business blocks which adorn her broad Main street—the Broadway of this flourishing young metropolis. We surpass in the number and variety, as well as the dimensions and completeness of our retail establishments, any city in America twice the size, and leave all rivals in the Canadian Northwest so far behind as to render comparisons unnecessary.

One of the most noticeable features in the growth of the retail business is the evolution of the "general store" with its miscellaneous stocks into the numerous abodes of special and exclusive branches of merchandise, and the resultant betterment of these establishments with newer and brighter displays of the most modern products of the looms and workshops of the world. All lines in which the retail trade of the city has lacked first class representation in the past are now filled by a class of firms than whom there are no abler exponents in any city.

TRADE STATISTICS.

Each year's volume of business has shown a gradual increase, both wholesale and retail, and no reverses and no stringency of money has been able to stem the tide of mercantile energy and enterprise. For this season the prospects are particularly bright.

It has been found impossible to compile accurate statistics to show the actual amount of the volume of trade centered in the city. The secretary of the Board of Trade and other gentlemen who are in the best position to get at the exact figures have repeatedly made the attempt, but with fruitless results. The majority of Winnipeg firms do not care to give the volume of their business. There are at present, however, between 80 and 100 jobbing houses in Winnipeg, representing all the various lines of business. Opinions differ as to the aggregate annual sales of these wholesalers. The writer asked a number of leading men in the trade for their opinions on this point, and the estimates they gave him ran from $18,000,000 to $25,000,000. A conservative estimate would certainly be $20,000,000.

The total capital invested in the local jobbing houses is placed at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. But it must be remembered that many of our wholesale houses are offshoots of large concerns elsewhere, the reserve capital of which, available for the expansion of trade, is practically unlimited.

Last year it is estimated the wholesale grocery houses did a business of over $4,000,000, the wholesale dry goods and clothing houses about $2 000 000, wholesale hardware houses $2 000,000, wholesale boots, shoes, etc., $1,000 000, farm machinery, wagons, etc., $2,500,000 No estimate can be made of the business of houses in the numerous other lines.

An impression of the business done here may be gained from a statement of the chartered banks which have branches here. These are with the capital represented by them:

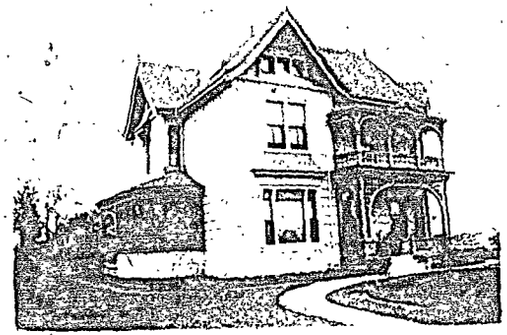
	Capital.	Rest.
Bank of Montreal	$ 12,000,000	$ 6,000,000
Bank of Ottawa	1,000,000	100,000
Merchants Bank of Canada	5,799,200	2,335,000
Bank of British North America	£ 1,000,000	£ 255,000
Imperial Bank of Canada	$ 1,500,000	$ 700,000
Union Bank of Canada	1,200 000	200,000
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	2,000,000	50,000
Molson's Bank	.....	.....

In addition to the above there are several private banking institutions. A large number of English and Canadian loan and investment companies, representing an enormous amount of capital, have general agency offices in the city. These investment companies have exhibited their confidence in Manitoba by already investing $13,000,000 in the city and farming property.

Further evidence of the enormous trade done here may be gathered from the fact that the commercial travellers association of this city has between 225 and 250 member-



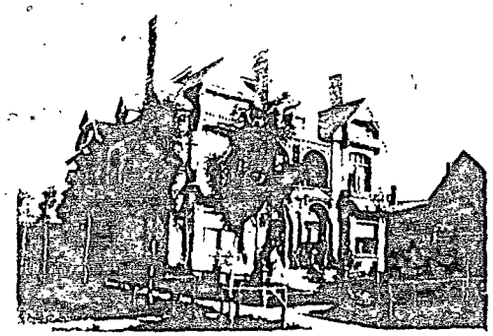
R. H. Agur's Residence



T. J. McBride's Residence.



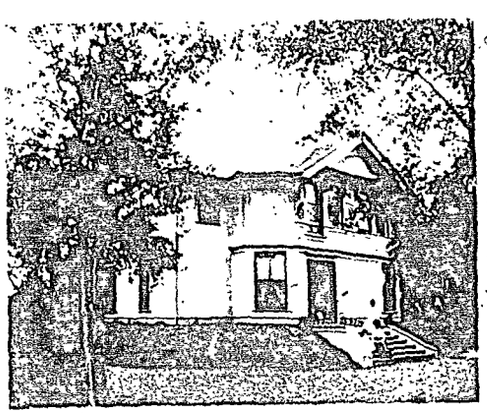
E. W. B. VanAllan's Residence.



E. F. Hutchings' Residence.



J. H. D. Munson's Lawn.



J. H. D. Munson's Residence.



A. W. Ross' Residence.



F. H. Brydges' Residence.

Photographs by Mrs. R. E. Carr.

poor original



poor original

ship. This fact alone will illustrate the extent of our wholesale trade. There is also here an active and influential board of trade, incorporated by the Dominion government and also an excellently conducted Grain and Produce Exchange.

A slight idea is had of the foreign trade of Winnipeg by reference to the customs returns of this port since 1886:

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	DUTY PAID.
1886	$1,949,337	$852 715	$467,213
1887	2 012 183	875,041	508,9 8
1888	1,750 018	1,301,890	457,354
1889	2,207,314	782 606	519,458
1890	2,447,361	988,384	638,616

On account of most of the produce, etc., imported and exported, being carried from and to the seaboard mainly through Canadian territory, the eastern seaboard ports get credit for the shipments, and consequently the above returns do not cover anything like our trade with foreign points.

Turning to the manufacturing part of Winnipeg's trade, it may be said that the city is making fair progress. True, manufactories are not being established here as rapidly as some of us, who find things so wonderfully progressive in everything else, could wish, but if the advancement in this respect is slow it is certainly substantial, and that is more to be desired after all. The manufacturing establishments located here are continually expanding.

At no point are the opportunities and facilities for manufacturing greater than they are here. Commanding a vast territory which cannot be invaded by any competitor, and being the natural receptacle and distributing point for this great region, it is reasonable to believe that in the near future she will outrival many of the present great manufacturing centres.

WINNIPEG'S WATER POWER.

One of her greatest advantages is the magnificent water power at her command This has yet to be developed and soon will be, steps having already been taken in that direction by the city council. The city engineer is best able to outline the water power scheme. He says in a recent report:

It is now very generally known that the city of Winnipeg possesses in the Assiniboine river a source of power which surpasses most of the great water powers in use on this continent. The river alone drains an area of 60,000 square miles. Its flood discharge is estimated at 40,000 cubic feet per second, and the lowest known discharge at 700 cubic feet per second, the average low water discharge being about double the last mentioned amount. Perhaps one of the greatest points of interest, and certainly one of the greatest advantages of the Assiniboine river as a water power stream, is, that its capacity can be increased to 10 000 horse power at lowest water by connecting it with Lake Manitoba and the Saskatchewan river, thus increasing the drainage area tributary to Winnipeg to 250 000 square miles, a territory double the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

The cost of the proposed waterpower works at Winnipeg would be for the Assiniboine power alone, including locks, $500,000, and with the connections between the river and Lake Manitoba about $1,200,000. The amount of power made available at Winnipeg would be, for the completed scheme, 10 000 horse power at low water, the net revenue from which at $20 per horse power per annum would be $200,000. Interest and maintenance would not exceed 8 per cent or $96,000 while the cost of the same amount of power by steam on the most favorable basis would be $60 per horse power, or $700,000. As it pays to grind wheat at $60 per year for power, the adoption of water power at one-sixth the cost would revolutionize the trade of the country, and instead of being, as far as the grain trade of the country is concerned, a mere way station, Winnipeg would become a collecting and distributing point of importance. An idea of the vast importance of the milling and trans shipping business may be obtained from the fact, that if 5,000 horse power was used for milling, the number of railway cars required per day to bring in wheat and take out the products would be 1,000, or 50 trains of 20 cars each."

In addition to flour milling, many other industries would spring up immediately that cheap power was to be had. Among others may be mentioned building paper, wood pulp manufactures, leather, woollen fabrics, agricultural and milling machinery.

In short, there is no western city with greater manufacturing possibilities than Winnipeg. She contains everything that is necessary to make her a great bee hive of industry.

Col. Fanning, of Minneapolis, a well-known engineer, declared that the development of Winnipeg's water power could not fail to make it a great manufacturing centre.

Among the successful manufacturing undertakings here to-day are soap factories, cigar factories, oatmeal mills, woollen mills, breweries, furniture factories, tent and awning factories, soda water works, brick and tile manufactories, boiler and machine shops, biscuit factories, meat curing and packing houses, carriage works, coffee and spice mills, harness and saddlery manufactories, marble works, oil mills, sash and door factories, tanneries, etc.

ADVANTAGES WINNIPEG OFFERS.

The arguments presented elsewhere which go to prove the certainty of Winnipeg's future development and importance, are sufficient to convince the manufacturer that this is a most favorable site for the location of any industry, the product of which is to seek sale among, and patronage from, the people of Manitoba and the country west and northwest to the Pacific coast. The manufacturer who locates in Winnipeg should bear in mind that he is not dependant upon present trade conditions, favorable as they are, but is merely starting a plant that cannot but expand year by year as the country tributary grows in wealth, population and necessities.

Winnipeg is now safe in the power of its industrial population, and a city ruled by this class cannot but offer safe and profitable investment for the funds of capitalists. Among the openings here may be mentioned the following: Winnipeg is in a locality particularly favorable to the growth of sweet corn, tomatoes, etc., and an industry for the manufacture of canned goods would certainly be successful. A starch factory could scarcely fail to be a profitable undertaking, as Manitoba is noted for the excellence of its potatoes, and the farmers frequently do not know what to do with their prodigious crops, picking out the larger ones for market and for winter supply and letting the others rot. Sugar is another industry which will be started here and will pay. One beet sugar manufactory has already been established in the west. The soil here is particularly adapted for beet raising, as the roots have the best nourishment that can be found anywhere from this rich soil, yielding over 300 bushels to the acre. Already flax-growing has received considerable attention here, the soil and climate being particularly favorable to its growth and harvest. Heretofore this product has been used only in the manufacture of linseed oil, meal and oil cakes. In the manufacture of binding twine alone there should be a splendid field for investment and for the further utilizing of flax. Manitoba is now the chief source whence comes the demand for binding twine in Canada, and the demand is constantly growing with every additional acre of land brought under cultivation.

It would require but small capital to start a match manufactory here, and it would have the unoccupied field of Manitoba and the Northwest. In a word there is room in Winnipeg for almost every kind of manufacturing industry.

PRODUCE BUSINESS.

While on the subject of Winnipeg's trade, the rapid growth of the produce and commission business must be mentioned. A few years ago this class of commodities was handled principally by wholesale grocers. Those were the days when butter, cheese, etc., had to be largely imported to supply the local demand. Now these products are greatly in excess of local requirements, and there is quite a large surplus for export. This surplus will continue to increase until a great wholesale produce centre has been built up here. The fur trade is another important item in the trade of the city. In this line Winnipeg is conceded to be the largest primary market on the continent. There are a large number of buyers in the market here, thus always ensuring good competition and good prices. This fact is recognized by country traders and dealers who have furs to dispose of, consequently they ship their furs from long distances to this market for sale. Where the business centres, there the best prices will be secured, and this has been shown in past years in the case of prices realized for furs sent to this market. For furs, Winnipeg is the market for almost half the continent. Westward nearly to the Pacific coast, eastward from the great district of Algoma, and northward an indefinite distance, furs are drawn to this market and put up for competition among our buyers, and the best prices are always secured.

A GREAT PACKING CENTRE.

Another branch of trade which is assuming great importance is that of pork packing. Several houses are engaged in this business and the industry is rapidly growing. The advantages are many. The supply of meats for packing purposes is becoming large. Manitoba last fall exported trainload after trainload of cattle eastward, and many trainloads passed through here from the Northwest. Winnipeg, so far as location is concerned, occupies the same position with reference to the Alberta cattle trade that Kansas City does to the exportation of Texas beeves, and St. Paul to the shipment of Montana cattle. The vast ranges of Alberta and Montana are rapidly supplanting, in both American and European markets, the meat products of Texas, because of the marked superiority of the northern over the southern-fed and bred cattle. The serious losses of cattle in Montana in late years have demonstrated the

superiority of the grazing lands of Alberta and other provinces in the Northwest, and it is now conceded that the future beef product of America will be most largely furnished by the Canadian Northwest; and over eighty per cent. of that product will pass through Winnipeg on its way to the markets of the world. Winnipeg, by reason of its being the Northwestern eadquarters of the Canadian Pa ific railway and the terminus of the Hudson's Bay railway—over the lines of which the Alberta and Montana cattle must be shipped—there is no reason why it should not become the packing centre of this vast and increasing product. If Chicago and Kansas City can profitably ship fresh meat by refrigerator cars to eastern markets, when their ice costs at least one-fifth as much as their meat, how much more profitably might the same business be conducted in Winnipeg, where there is no limit to the ice crop. Indeed, Winnipeg is by location and in fact the distributing point for Northwestern cattle, and there is every possible advantage offered for the establishment of packing houses at this point.

FIGURES AND FACTS!

POINT OUT THE PROGRESS OF THE PEERLESS PRINCESS OF THE PRAIRIES.

WINNIPEG'S EVER-INCREASING POPULATION DEMONSTRATES HER MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT, VALUES OF REALTY AND OTHER CONVINCING STATISTICS.

The history of Winnipeg is told with admirable directness and clearness by the array of facts in this number. Proud of her matchless record, and conscious of her greatness and still greater future, Winnipeg desires that the truth only shall be told of her. Figures collected with scrupulous care and presented conscientiously speak with irrefutable logic and convincing eloquence.

The material progress of the city is perhaps best demonstrated by its ever increasing population. In 1870 the population, exclusive of the military was only 215. In 1871, 500 were added and 700 more in the following year. In 1874 it was estimated at about 2,000. In 1875 it had increased to 5,000 (3,031 being the number assessed) and there being an estimated floating population of 2,000. In 1876 the figures showed the population to be 5,522; in 1877, to over 6,000; from '78 to '80 there was a steady influx of people and in '81-'82, the years of Winnipeg's "big boom," her actual population doubled, but her floating population was enormous. The following table shows the increase since 1886:—

1886	19,525
1887	21,257
1888	22,098
1889	22,328
1890	22,892
1891	28,000

The city's population is cosmopolitan, and includes nearly every nationality under the sun, from the highest type of European and American civilization to the Pagan Indian and heathen Chinese. The citizens of Winnipeg are people of determination, of perseverance, of intelligence and of public spirit.

Below is given a tabular statement of property assessment, rate of taxation, etc., since 1885 to the present time:—

YEAR.	REAL PROPERTY.	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	TOTAL ASSESSABLE PROPERTY.	AMOUNT RAISED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.	TOTAL TAXES.	RATE ON $. (Mills.)
1886	$17,067,955	$2,218,950	$19,286,905	$63,072.30	$398,815.77	19.40
1887	17,132,360	2,260,050	19,392,410	45,073.75	257,381.12	17.25
1888	17,230,490	2,293,400	19,523,890	51,120.87	349,730.38	17.25
1889	16,328,110	2,279,750	18,607,860	75,170.00	359,381.00	19.35
1890	16,193,910	2,418,500	18,612,410	77,550.00	372,248.20	20.00
1891	17,587,420	2,356,850	19,995,370	83,200.00	383,913.26	19.50

The present figures may be safely assumed to represent the fair value of the taxable property, but to this should be added the church, city, school, railway and government properties, which are exempt from taxation, and those manufacturing industries on which the taxes are remitted by way of a bonus.

VALUES OF REALTY.

The values of realty in Winnipeg to-day may be quoted as follows:—

	Per Ft. Frontage.
Highest retail business property	$650
Ordinary first class "	$200 to $300
Best wholesale "	75 to 125
Best residence "	20 to 30
Ordinary residence "	10 to 12
Mechanics " "	3 to 8
Acres within 2 to 3 miles of post office	$100 to $300 per acre.

Taking the average of cities of the size of Winnipeg, and with fair prospects of growth values range about as follows:—

	Per Ft. Frontage.
Best retail business corner property	$700 to $800
Ordinary first-class property "	300 to 400
Wholesale "	100 to 200
Best residence "	30 to 50
Ordinary " "	20
Mechanics " "	10
Acres within 2 to 3 miles of centre	$200 to $500 per acre

Winnipeg to-day has fully recovered from the effects of its great real estate boom and land here now is on a very solid footing with bright prospects of a considerable and continued advance. According to a careful estimate (no official record is kept) the total real estate transfers here during last year amounted to $5,000,000. The new buildings erected during 1890 were valued at $1,000,000.

INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

Immigration is increasing year by year and the country surrounding Winnipeg is being rapidly settled up. The following statement of the number of settlers registered here by the Government Immigration agent during the first five months of the present year as compared with the same period of 1890 will show the increase:—

	1890.	1891.
January	230	320
February	232	438
March	2146	2603
April	568	2416
May	1904	1906

No record is kept by the immigration agents of the settlers who come from Dakota to settle here. They drive across the boundary with their effects, as a rule, and it is impossible to keep track of them. The agents estimate that 1,000 of this class settled here last year and so far this season there has been a greater rush from Dakota than ever before.

A FEW STATISTICS.

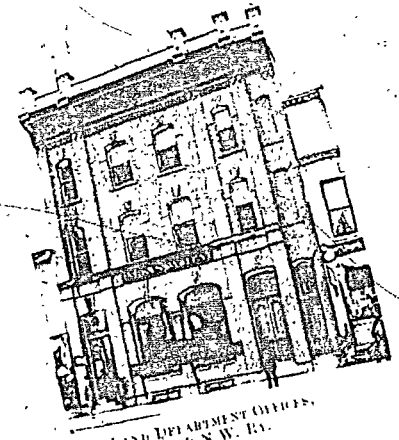
The substantial growth of Winnipeg in two decades will be seen by the following table:—

WINNIPEG.	1870	1880	1890
Value of city property	$200,000	$4,500,000	$20,000,000
Value of buildings	40	1,000	6,000
P. O. Collection and delivery	30,000	900,000	8,000,000
Tons of coal handled	0	5,000	100,000
Number of business houses	10	65	450
Number of factories	2	16	45
Miles of graded Sts.	0	10	84
" paved "	0	0	10
" sewers	0	2	20
" water mains	0	0	20
" gas mains	0	6	11
" sidewalks	0	20	122
" banks	0	4	10
" St. railway	0	0	8

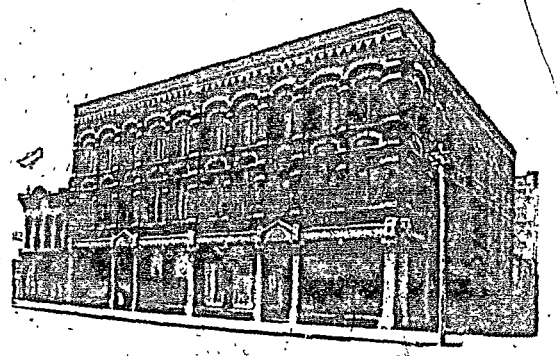
The residence portions of Winnipeg are beautifully situated and many advantages are offered for pleasant homes. Fort Rouge, St. Johns, Armstrong's Point and other residence districts of the city are picturesque and healthy spots, easy of access and surrounded by pretty groves and pleasaat drives. Many handsome and costly residences have been erected and many more are being designed. Building stones and brick clays are found in unlimited quantities near to the city and the beautiful residences and business blocks now adorning the city bear testimony to their appearance and quality.

Those who make Winnipeg their home need have no fear that they will have to forego any of the comforts or luxuries to which they have been accustomed in the east. Nor will they miss any social advantages. Winnipeg is principally populated by people from England, Scotland and eastern centers who have brought with them their acquired love of polite life. This is a cultured community, intelligent and refined.

There is a marked interest here in literature, art and music and among its residents Winnipeg numbers many talented artists and musicians. The city is constantly visited by the best musical and dramatic companies and there is no lack of that character of amusement.



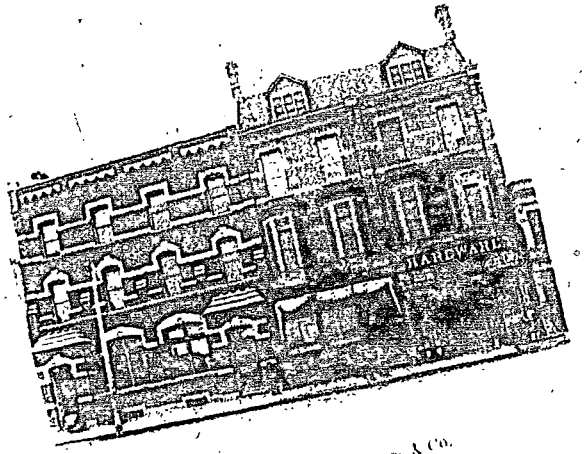
Land Department Offices, M. & N. W. Ry.



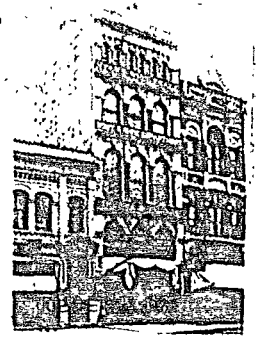
Hudson's Bay Company Stores.



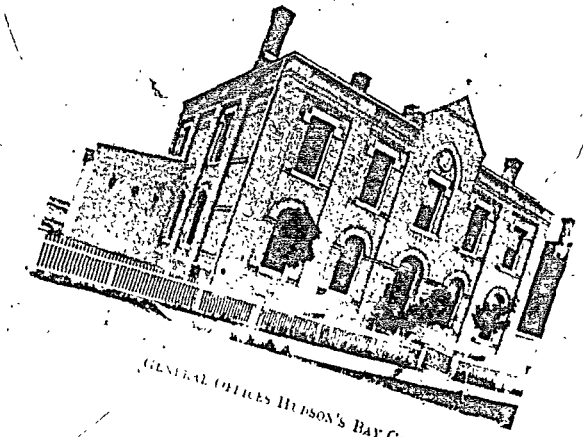
R. F. Hutchings' Building.



Allan, Bridges & Co.



Thomas Ryan Block.



General Offices Hudson's Bay Co.



Commercial Bank and Post Block



A. W. Ross & Co. Office Building.

Photographs by Mrs. R. F. Ca[illegible]

Poor original



A great deal of attention is also paid to athletics, and there are here flourishing rowing, cricket, lacrosse, curling, baseball, tennis and other clubs. Winnipeg's oarsmen have held the championship of the continent of America, and no American or Canadian clubs have yet vanquished our curlers. In cricket, the city excells, as the various Eastern tours of the cricketers, have shown.

[WHAT WINNIPEG HAS.]

Electricity and gas for street and house lighting.
Electric and horse street railway.
Pretty parks within easy distance.
Handsome Public and private buildings.
An excellent Educational system.
Churches of all denominations.
All the benevolent and secret clubs and societies to be found in the larger cities.
Enterprising and ably edited newspapers.
Splendid hotels (one cost $300,000.)
A police force second to none.
An efficient fire brigade.
The latest fire alarm system.
A telephone service with 750 subscribers.
Offices of all the leading telegraph companies.
Paved streets and the best sewerage and waterworks systems.
A healthy climate, a growing trade, a bright future and a happy and contented people.

CROPS AND CLIMATE.

A FEW FACTS REGARDING THE PROVINCE OF WHICH WINNIPEG IS THE CAPITAL.

MANITOBA WILL BECOME THE WORLD'S GRANARY---THE COUNTRY'S CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

In telling the story of the wonderful progress and prosperity of Winnipeg, it is but right that some reference should be made to its surrounding territory and the province of which it is the capital and chief supply centre. The soil of this land is, without doubt, the richest in the world, even surpassing the famous valley of the Nile. And rich it ought to be. To use the language of a well-known writer "it was deposited during the prehistoric ages, at the bottom of a mysterious inland sea, which rushed off to the ocean by way of Hudson's Bay, when its beneficient mission was accomplished, the glacier relaxing its grip and falling back to its native country. Each succeeding year has added to its fatness, so that manure is unnecessary, and its yield is thirty, forty, fifty, and in exceptional cases sixty bushels to the acre of hard wheat—wheat often weighing 65 pounds to the bushel and esteemed the very best in the world. The soil of Manitoba resembles that of the far-famed Platte Valley of Nebraska, but it is much more productive and durable. In quality of produce there is no comparison whatever." Professor Tanner, one of the most eminent agricultural authorities of Great Britain writes: "Here it is that the champion soils of the world are to be found, and we may rejoice that they are located within the British Empire. Take as an illustration of their powers of fertility the simple fact that on the Kildonan farm, near Winnipeg, on which land I saw their 50th crop of wheat growing—crops which had followed each other year after year, and had maintained their full yield from first to last, without the soil losing any of its productive power. Year by year had the winter frosts renovated that soil with fresh stores of fertility from its rich preserves, and thus the land became better prepared than ever for its work."

This demonstrates that Manitoba is the garden of America and a country with the Northwest Territories added, capable of maintaining a population of millions. Ten years ago Manitoba had practically no grain storage capacity. The storage capacity of the country is now placed at equal to 8,000,000 bushels. This shows the wonderful progress our province has made. In the matter of wheat great progress can be shown. Ten years ago our exports of wheat were less than 200,000 bushels. Shipments from the crop this year will amount to 100 or 150 times as much as was shipped out of the province in 1880. Because the surplus wheat crop of Manitoba was very small ten years ago, the enormous rate of increase is not so apparent. The enormity of the increase can best be shown by stating what the wheat surplus would be if the same rate of increase were kept up for the next ten years. At the end of the present decade, should the wheat crop show as great an increase as it does now, compared with ten years ago, Manitoba would have the enormous surplus of one billion to one and a quarter billion bushels. This would be three times greater than the total wheat crop of the United States for 1890, or equal to one half the entire wheat crop of the world for last year. Of course these figures are only given to show the astonishing increase of our crop during the last ten years. But say, we make one-tenth of the percentage of increase in the next ten years, that we have in the past decade, then the figures will still be enormous. At the latter rate of increase we would have 100,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels surplus in the year 1900 or well up to the total spring wheat crop of the United States.

There are certainly great prospects ahead for this prairie country as a wheat exporting region even at a moderate increase in the crop as compared with the past, Manitoba will become in a few years the principal wheat region of the continent. And this is not taking into account the quality of the wheat. Minnesota and Dakota wheat is already deteriorating in quality and the supply of hard wheat will soon have to be sought north of the forty-ninth parallel. Manitoba and the tributary country to the west and north-west is the future wheat granary of the continent. We have a sufficient extent of country here adapted to wheat growing, to supply the import requirements of the world. The area of Manitoba as a province is 66,000 miles and its population now is about 150,000.

The lands immediately surrounding Winnipeg are of the very best quality. Inquiries made by a committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and a committee of the city council recently brought out the fact, that within 20 miles of the city nearly 1,000,000 acres of the most fertile land in the world can be had by settlers at unprecedently low figures. At least a quarter of million of acres of the low-lying and moist portion of these lands can be bought for $3 an acre or less. Another quarter of a million of better quality, comprising mixed prairie and grazing lands can be bought for $7 an acre and another quarter of a million of the very best lands, where settlers can commence breaking sod at once can be had at from $8 to $12 an acre. There are now opportunities of securing valuable farm lands around Winnipeg such as will never occur again in the history of the Province.

The acreage throughout the province this season proves continued advancement. The acreage is shown to be 1,350,201 acres, being an increase of 267,407 over that of 1890. Of this increased area 170,707 acres are devoted to wheat 70,110 to oats and 23,793 to barley. The remainder of 2,898 acres are divided among the potato, root and rye areas. The subjoined statement gives comparisons with 1890:

	1890.	1891
Acres under Wheat	746,058	916,664
" " Oats	235,534	365,644
" " Barley	66,035	89,828
" " Peas	1,170	555
" " Potatoes	10,812	12,705
" " Roots	7,077	9,301
" Fallowed for crop of	180,792	205,232
" Fall plowed for crop of	550,161	509,139

The following statement shows the acreage according to districts:—

District.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
North Western	53,693	33,005	13,106	2,426
Central	157,219	41,870	7,993	1,490
South Western	202,733	57,940	11,190	2,029
South Central	189,222	60,889	23,686	1,913
North Central	178,790	52,292	17,959	2,124
Eastern	135,055	54,639	16,789	3,723
Totals	916,664	305,644	89,828	12,705

The estimated acreage of rye, 921 acres; peas, 555 acres; buckwheat, 30 acres, and corn, 133 acres. Reports as to the flax crop are incomplete.

The following table of wheat inspected at Winnipeg during the past three years shows the increase of Manitoba's grain export—:

1888	4,000,000 bushels
1889	4,500,000 "
1890	13,000,000 "

In addition to this there was, of course, a large quantity of barley, oats, etc., exported.

Manitoba has the finest climate in the world for the building up of a race of sturdy men and women. In warm climates people perish from indolence, but here we have the climate for energy. Manitoba's enemies have never ceased to publish the grossest misstatements regarding our climate. They have invented, with marvellous ingenuity exaggerated pictures of blizzards, snow and ice, compared with which the records of Siberian or Arctic explorations appear almost in the light of tropical adventure. Some time ago the government asked for the testimony of settlers in all parts of the country regarding the severity of the climate and and asked them to state if they suffered any loss in winter from cold weather. In every instance the answer was "climate healthy" or "very-healthy" and no loss or hardship. The climate of this country only requires that the truth should be told about it. Professor Fream, of England, in speaking on this subject said: "The frost which locks up the land for several months in winter is really a serviceable friend to the Manitoba farmer. The moisture which permeates the soil expands in the act of freezing, and this causes a minute separation of disruption

Poor original

among the particles of ploughed earth, so that when the thaw comes they fall apart in a desirable state of tilth which it is well nigh impossible to bring about by the work of any agricultural implement. Frost is a good thing to the farmer and one that works without pay. At home in England, winter without frost is regarded by farmers of arable land as a misfortune."

The chief merit of Manitoba's atmosphere is its dryness, which precludes the pestilential "muggy" heat of more southern latitudes, or the chilling cold of the lake or ocean regions. This freedom from moisture does not come from rarity of the atmosphere, so fatal to persons who have a tendency to heart disease, but is due to the prevailing winds, which coming from the west, do not have opportunity to gather dampness from passage over a large body of water. The result is that the actual mercurial temperature of either summer or winter does not convey to the eastern or southern resident anything like a correct idea of the effect of that temperature upon humanity, animal or even vegetable life. For instance a temperature of 98° in midsummer is not so oppressive in Winnipeg as 90° in New York as a point on the Atlantic. On the other hand a temperature of 20 degrees below zero in Winnipeg, in winter would not inconvenience a person so much as zero would in the Eastern provinces; that is, if it were possible to subject a person to a temperature of zero in Quebec, for instance, and at the next moment subject him to a test of 20 below zero in Winnipeg, the individual so tested, would undoubtedly say that he felt less discomforture in the Winnipeg temperature. Cold weather we have, it is true, but it does not count against pleasurable existence, in fact favors it as compared with the changeable temperature and degrees of numidity of southern latitudes and eastern longitudes. Our summer months are voted "perfect" by the large and yearly increasing throng of visitors.

Agricultural Implements

Massey & Company, Limited.

The hay and grain harvesting machinery of the Massey Manufacturing company found its way to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories with the first settlers who moved from Ontario in the early seventies.

In the spring of 1881 they opened agencies at some of the leading centres in Manitoba, under the management of Mr. T. J. McBride.

In 1886 the Massey Manufacturing company and the implement firm of VanAllen & Agur made a working arrangement whereby the Massey agents sold the goods imported by the latter. This arrangement worked well, but it was found in 1889 that the formation of a new company to handle the full line was desirable. Consequently Massey & Co. (Ld.) was incorporated under a Dominion charter.

This company has over forty warehouses located at the leading centres in the country, and enjoy a very extensive trade. They employ over one hundred of the best men available, and their expenditure for wages is very liberal. Their freight bill for last year exceeded $85,000. Massey & Co. sell every kind of implement and machine required on the farms, and are known as the "Mammoth outfitters of the west."

Messrs. H. A. Massey, W. E. H. Massey and C. D. Massey are the eastern partners. The officers are: H. A. Massey, president; T. J. McBride, vice president and general manager; E. W. H. VanAllen, assistant manager; and R. H. Agur, local secretary and treasurer. This company is one of the three which will form the new company to be known as Massey & Harris (Limited), and which will be the most extensive implement concern not only in Canada, but which will do business under the British flag.

The Patterson & Bro. Co.

Canada is noted the world over for the success of her implement manufacturers and the large number of reliable concerns engaged in this industry. Among the oldest and strongest of these is the Patterson & Bro. Co., Woodstock, Ont., who have been building farm machinery for the agriculturists of Canada since 1832. They commenced manufacturing in a small way at Dundas, Canada, in that year and removed from there in 1850 to Patterson, a village bearing their name, in York County, Ont., and finally in 1856, to provide for their rapidly increasing trade, removed to their large new factory in Woodstock, which has the reputation among agricultural authorities of being the most extensive and best equipped plant of its kind in Canada.

Their western trade is under the personal direction of Mr. A. S. Patterson, the treasurer of the company, with headquarters located at Winnipeg, in their extensive and commodious premises on the Market Square. The growth of their trade during the last few years in this great wheat country has been phenomenal and is almost altogether attributable to the high class of machinery they have been offering. The prairie farmer is proverbially a discriminating purchaser, who knows a good thing when he sees it. Evidently he found this in the Patterson implements and has not been slow to take advantage of it.

Prominent among the manufactures of this company is their everlasting steel frame binder. This binder is a distinct creation, built almost entirely of the strongest and most durable metals known in the manufacturing art,—English channel steel, and American double-annealed malleable iron,—of special strength and ample capacity to successfully perform the arduous duties imposed upon this class of implements in gathering the bountiful prairie harvest. In addition to this splendid binder they are building for this trade an excellent line of mowers, rakes, drills, harrows, etc., and have lately added the Minneapolis Victory threshers and engines, Norwegian plows, Acme hay rickers and sweep rakes, and Chicago Airmotors, American implements which stand high in the country in which they are produced and promise to control a goodly portion of the trade in similar goods in Western Canada.

We have not room here to describe as fully as we wish the merits of the implements this company are handling, but can assure those of our readers who are unfamiliar with them that an investigation will prove both interesting and instructive.

For the convenience of purchasers, and to aid in the rapid distribution of the product of their factory, warehouses, under the control of efficient managers, are located in some forty of the principal towns of Manitoba and adjoining territories convenient to the farming centres, where large stocks of new goods are stored awaiting delivery, and abundant supplies of extras and repairs are constantly carried to provide against the possibility of their customers suffering from vexatious delays in case of accident to any implement they may be using.

H. S. Wesbrook.

No name is more widely known in connection with the farm implement trade of Manitoba than that of Wesbrook. The business of Wesbrook & Fairchild was among the first in Winnipeg, and was established by Mr. Wesbrook in 1877, and continued for ten years, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wesbrook continuing for himself for one year and then became manager of the new business of the Patterson & Bro. Company, established a little later in Winnipeg, retaining his former threshing machine trade, which position he held for two years, when he resigned to continue business for himself exclusively. For this purpose he secured the large warehouse on the corner of Princess and William streets his present commodious quarters. He now handles the following goods: Case threshers and engines, Ajax and White engines, McCormick binders and mowers, Walter A. Wood's mowers and rakes, Moline and Wilkinson plows of all kinds, harrows, hay presses, hay rakes, road machines, scrapers, Van Brunt and Wilkins' seeders and shoe drills, Sylvester combined broadcast seeder and press drill, Rushford wagon, Stearn's windmills, Lytel safes, etc. These goods are about all United States make. Mr. Wesbrook's business is of a jobbing nature, consequently he does not have branch warehouses at country points. His city office and showroom occupy 45x70 feet and his track waredouse is 51x195 feet, with platform 30x150 feet. His staff in the city consists of about ten persons. Mr. Wesbrook is a native of Brant county, Ont. His education was completed in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He came to Winnipeg in July 1877 and has even since been actively engaged here. During 1886, he was mayor of Winnipeg. In everything for the welfare of the city he takes a deep interest.

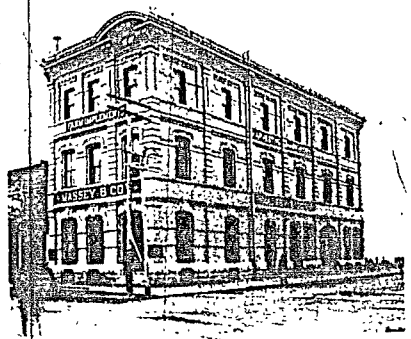
A. Harris, Son & Co. (Limited.)

The factory and head office of this firm, which is one of the oldest and best known in Canada, is located at Brantford, Ontario. The central head office for Manitoba and the N. W. T. is situated in Winnipeg. The company first entered this field in 1872, and its implements soon grew in favor. In 1879 a branch house was opened in this city, the Harris block, corner Market and Main streets east, being built, and was occupied by the firm until 1882. This block was then sold, and the handsome premises opposite the market built. They have also erected a large distributing warehouse near the C. P. R. track, on the corner of Euclid and Gomez streets. This company has always produced the most improved machinery, and was the first to manufacture and sell a self-binding harvester in Canada. The firm handles everything in the implement line, and is prepared at all times to furnish settlers complete outfits. The western manager is Mr. J. H. Housser, who is assisted by a large and efficient staff. About seventy-five men are employed at Winnipeg and the several branches under the company's control.

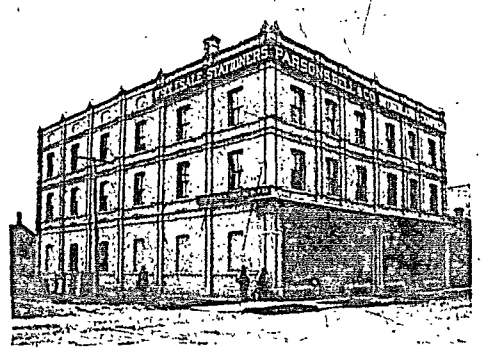
Mr. Housser, the company's manager here, was born in the county of Lincoln, Ont., where his education was received in the best common and grammar schools. After leaving school he was a successful teacher for the three subsequent years, and held



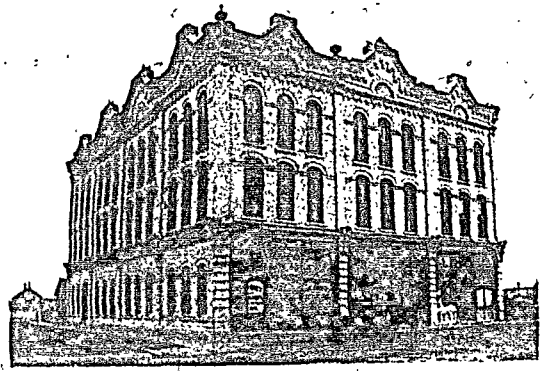
W. D. Pettigrew & Co.



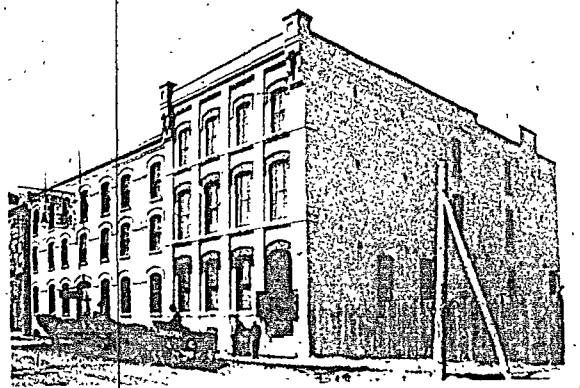
Massey & Co. Warehouse.



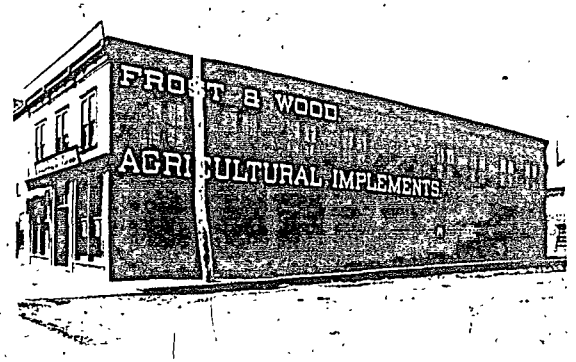
Parsons, Bell & Co. Warehouse.



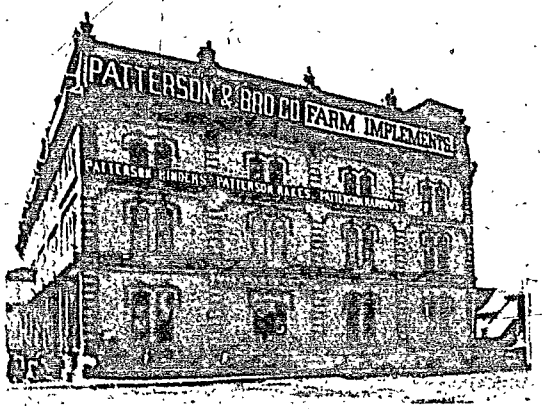
E. & C. Gurney Co. Warehouse.



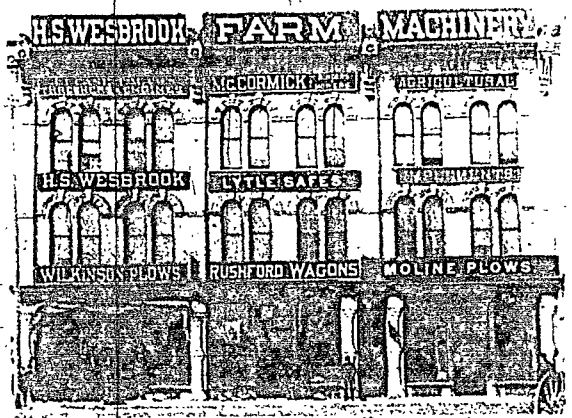
James Robertson & Co. Warehouse.



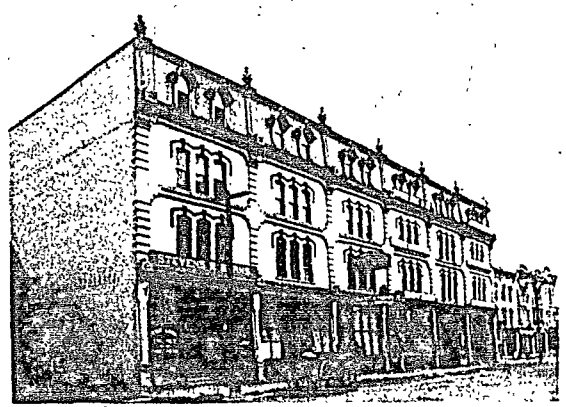
Frost & Wood



Patterson & Bro. Co. Warehouse



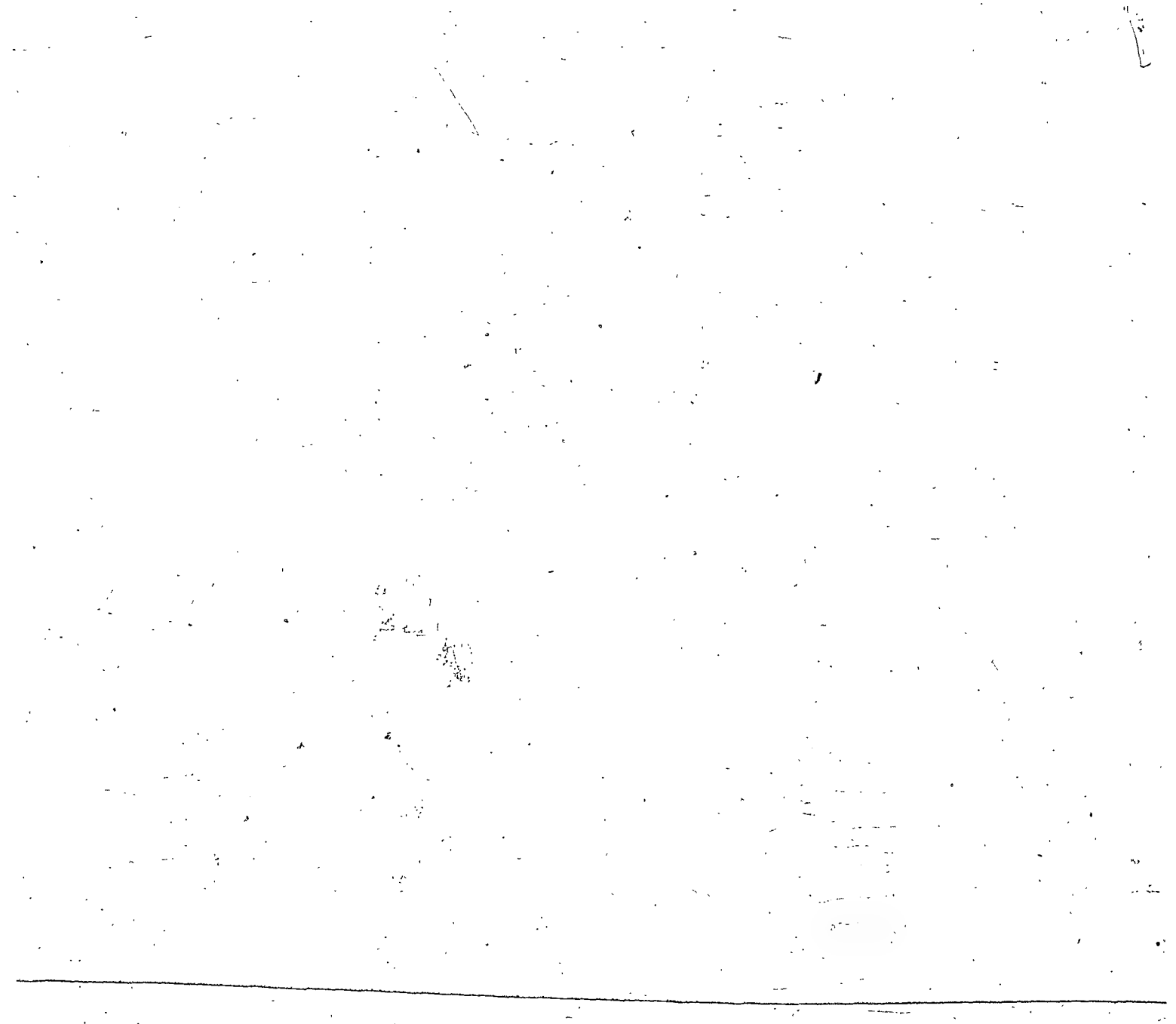
H. S. Wesbrook Warehouse



Stevens & Burns. Dawson, Bole & Co.

Photographs by Mrs. H. E. Cate.

Poor original



a first-class certificate. He afterwards took a commercial course and served three years in a dry goods store at St. Catharines Ont. In 1872 he engaged with A. Harris & Son at the head office, Brantford, successively holding the positions of travelling agent, bookkeeper and office manager. He came to Manitoba in 1880 His first position here was as western secretary-treasurer of the company and latterly as manager for the Northwest business.

Mr. Housser is one of our most progressive and highly esteemed citizens. He served one term on the school board and was chairman of the finance committee. He is a member of the council of the Board of Trade, and a member of the finance committee of the Industrial Exhibition. He is also director in the Permanent Loan & Trust Co.—a local institution. Everything for the advancement of the city receives his support.

The A. Harris & Son Co. is soon to amalgamate with Massey & Co. and the new firm will be known as Massey & Harris, Limited.

F. A. Fairchild & Co.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. F. A. Fairchild became the junior member of the agricultural firm of Westbrook & Fairchild, which ten years later was dissolved, when Mr. Fairchild went into business for himself, and has conducted it most successfully ever since. His business is now very extensive; he is handling on a large scale John Deere plows, Moline wagons, Speight wagons, Gananoque carriages and buggies, Deering's binders and mowers, Maxwell binders and mowers, American Advance threshers, and a full line of small goods, such as harrows, Van Brunt and Davis' mills, seeders and R. R. contractors' outfits complte. Mr. Fairchild is thoroughly conversant with the implement trade and the demands of the business in Manitoba. He is looked upon as one of Winnipeg's most energetic and progressive citizens. Every movement for the province or city's welfare finds in him an earnest advocate and promoter. He is a Mason and a member of a number of other organizations. He has taken particular interest in and is authority on turf matters. For a number of years he has been a director and stockholder in the Turf club.

Frost & Wood.

This firm of implement manufacturers has its factory at Smith's Falls, Ontario. The headquarters for the firm in the west was first established at Emerson, Man., and about three years ago was moved to Winnipeg. The implements manufactured are: Single apron binder, Model mower, hay rakes, breaking and stubble plows. The Winnipeg department also handles Champion press drills, Champion broadcast seeder, disc harrows, Springfield wagons, and Abel's threshers, in addition to the goods manufactured by the firm. The Winnipeg department is headquarters for all the western trade. The office and city show-room are on Princess street, with warehouse on track. These are rented premises, as are also most of the country branch warehouses, of which there are about thirty-five No branches have been established out of Manitoba, in the west. The staff of employees in the city numbers eight, and forty in connection with country branches. The western business is under the management of J. E. Ruby, who has lately been appointed to this position.

BANKS AND LOAN COMPANIES.

Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

This solid and influential financial institution was established in 1885 with head offices in this city, being Winnipeg's only local banking institution.

The paid up capital of the bank was then $100,000 which has been increased from time to time until now it amounts to $526,000, the intention being to gradually increase until it reaches $1,00 ,000. Since its inception the bank has been very successful and has met with an increased measure of support from the general public and has done a profitable business.

It has paid a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum every six months, and has a surplus of $50,000.

The bank has connections in all parts of the world, and branch offices in Minnedosa, Morden, Portage la Prairie, Virden, Carberry, Boissevain and Fort William, Ont.

They have also a London, Eng., office at No. 1 Queen street under the charge of Messrs. R. A. McLean & Co.

The bank is to be congratulated upon its progress and successful career, and under the cautious and conservative, though progressive management, which has characterized its operations, its future success is assured, and that it will continue in the future, as in the past, to be a growing and influential power in the legitimate development of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The officers of this institution, and through whose management it has grown to its present influential position in the financial world, are: Duncan MacArthur, president; R. T. Rokeby, vice-president; directors, Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere, Alexander Logan, Esq., I. M. Ross, Esq., G. H. Strevel, Esq., and Norman Matheson, Esq.

Mr. MacArthur, the president, is a native of Nairnshire, Scotland; born in 1843. He came to Canada in 1855, locating in Montreal, where he served with the Hudson Bay Co. In 1872 he came to Winnipeg to establish a branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, which was the first chartered bank in the Northwest Territories. Mr. MacArthur was very successful as the manager of this institution, and conducted its affairs here until 1883, when he severed his connections and organized the institution of which he is now the honored president.

Allan, Brydges & Co, Financial Agents and Brokers.

This well-known firm was established in Winnipeg in 1887, and is composed of Mr. Andrew Allan, of Montreal; Mr. F. H. Brydges and Mr. W. R. Allan, of this city.

They transact a general banking business throughout the province, especially on the line of the M. & N.W.R.; negotiate loans, and act as financial agents for non-residents.

They are sole agents and representatives of the Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Company (Limited), which is an English corporation with a capital of £2,500,000.

The principal object of the Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust company is to assist settlers wishing to take up homesteads in this country, by making an advance to them and securing themselves by a lien on the homestead. They have been a very valuable aid to settlers and the country, and have put in a large number of Dakota families, besides a number of Germans, who are in a very prosperous and flourishing condition along the line of the M. & N. W. R. Mr. Andrew Allan, the senior member, is a resident of Montreal. He is the head of the Allan Line Steamship company, and president of the Merchants Bank of Canada. Mr. F. H. Brydges is a son of the late C. J. Brydges. He came to Winnipeg in 1879, and has been identified with numerous successful enterprises in this city. He was the founder of the Vulcan Iron Works, of which company he is now vice-president, and is also vice-president of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, and president of the Manitoba Ins. Co. Mr. W. R. Allan is a native of Montreal and came to Winnipeg in 1883. He entered the Vulcan Iron Works Co. as clerk, and remained until 1885, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Arthur & Boyle, the firm being MacArthur, Boyle & Allan, private bankers and financial agents. This firm continued until 1887, when, upon Mr. Boyle removing to New York, the present one was formed.

The firm of Allan, Brydges & Co. occupies a very high position in the banking and financial circles of the province, and is one of the most substantial concerns in this city.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Brokers and Financial Agents.

The well known Toronto firm of Osler & Hammond, in 1884, opened up in Manitoba under the above title, and the important position in financial circles attained by them since opening here, is shown by the number of important undertakings that they are connected with, either as promoters or managers. The uniform success that has attended them and their companies, is due to the energy, judgment, ability and business integrity that has characterized their dealings.

In connection with their brokerage business, some of the most important issues of railway, municipal and city debentures have been floated through them to great advantage to those concerned.

The firm are very large dealers in real estate and own much valuable city and farming property, which will richly repay their confidence in the future of the country which led to their free investments. A considerable general real estate business is also done by them as agents; as, by their peculiarly favorable position and means of attaining, through their appraisers and valuators appointed throughout the province and their own travelling inspectors, they keep in touch with every movement in property and are thoroughly posted in values; enabling them to handle lands to the greatest advantage.

The firm are managers for the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage company, one of the most successful loan companies doing business in Canada. The company has investments amounting to nearly $1,000,000, and has paid a dividend for the past 13 years of 10 per cent to the shareholders, at the same time building a large reserve.

Two important land and railway companies have recently been promoted by them—the Calgary & Edmonton railway, in course of construction from Calgary to Edmonton, nearly 200 miles, and which will eventually be extended to McLeod through the famous ranching country; and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, in course of operation from Regina to Prince Albert, both railways opening up extensive and valuable fields for settlement, which are already attracting numbers of immigrants, many of whom are, it is worthy of mention, leaving

Poor original

their old homes in the less favored State of Dakota. The lands of both companies are managed by Osler. Hammond & Nanton, with head office at Winnipeg.

Among other enterprises in the hands of this firm may be mentioned the Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land Company, with valuable land grant in the famous Qu'Appelle Valley district; the Cypress Cattle Company, owners of an extensive ranch in Lethbridge and possessing much valuable stock, and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, for whom they act as agents, etc.

In conclusion the firm necessarily exercises a very considerable influence on Northwest business affairs by reason of their extensive interest, and are ever ready to assist and promote the prosperity of the country that they have already so largely helped to foster.

London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Limited.

This company was organized in Toronto in 1871 with a capital of $5,000 000. Sir W. P. Howland is the president, with Col. C. S. Czowski, A.D.C., vice-president. The other chief executive officers at the head office are, Mr. J. F. Kirk, manager, and Mr V. B. Wadsworth, chief inspector. In 1881 a branch office was opened in Winnipeg with Mr. Geo. J. Maulson as local manager for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, who remains the representative here.

The conservative, though energetic, policy pursued by this company, has resulted in a large and increasing business throughout the province, and in making firm friends of its clients by fair and equitable dealing.

The company has a large amount of money invested in the country in mortgage loans on improved farm lands and city property, and also have purchased a considerable share of our municipal and school debentures.

As the field for investment increases with the development of the country, and railway facilities are further extended, loan companies will no doubt find in Manitoba a safe and profitable business, and we expect the company above mentioned to be always in the first rank in their line of business.

The company have in their hands a limited number of very desirable improved farms, located in various portions of the province, which they are disposing of at low prices and easy terms.

Mr. Geo J. Maulson, the local manager of the company, is a native of Toronto, and before coming to Winnipeg in September, 1880, was connected with the firm of W. P. Howland & Co., grain merchants, of Toronto. He first engaged in the grain business in this city and in 1881 was appointed local manager for this company. He retired from the grain business some four years ago, since which time he has given his entire attention to the management of the company's affairs.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Company.

This company was established in Toronto, Ont., in the year 1863. At the end of the first fiscal year the assets of the company were represented by the sum of $12,089.00. Some conception of the growth of the company may be gained when at the close of the last fiscal year, on the 31st day of December, 1890, the total assets amounted to the large sum of $6,897 000.-00. The success of the company in its operations in Ontario and Manitoba is due to the liberal policy pursued by the board of directors in the treatment accorded its many patrons distributed throughout each province.

The company, recognizing some years ago the value of the province of Manitoba as a desirable field in which to extend its operations, erected substantial buildings in Winnipeg for the purposes of their business. These buildings, which are known as the "Western Canada Block," are situate at the intersection of Main street and Portage avenue, and the cut, which appears in the illustrated edition, gives an idea of their magnitude.

The offices of the company are fitted up with strong fire-proof vaults, in which clients' papers are safely stored, and where they may be examined at all times. This is a great convenience to borrowers, saving, as it does, the sending of the papers outside the province for storage, and consequent vexatious delays caused in dealing with other institutions where a similar accommodation is not afforded.

Appraisers are located at all the principal points throughout the province, from any one of whom intending borrowers may obtain all necessary information.

The board of directors consists of Hon. G. W. Allan, president; Geo. Gooderham, Esq., vice-president; Thomas H. Lee, Esq., Alfred Gooderham, Esq, Geo. W. Lewis, Esq, Sir David Macpherson, K.C.M.G., and Walter S. Lee, managing director. From the inception of the company Mr. Walter S. Lee has occupied the position of manager.

The Winnipeg offices are under the management of Mr. W. M. Fisher, to whom all communications pertaining to Manitoba business should be addressed.

The Mercantile Agency of Dun, Wiman & Co.

It is hardly necessary to go into details as to the qualifications of this concern, as they are so well and favorably known all over the world. The firm was established in 1841 by Lewis Tappin, who was succeeded in 1849 by Tappin & Douglas, they being succeeded in 1854 by B. Douglas & Co., and in 1859 the style of the firm was changed to R. G. Dun & Co., who are the present proprietors. The firm is now composed of R. G Dun, Esq. Erastus Wiman, Esq., Arthur D. King, Esq., and Robert D. Douglas, Esq, with head offices at 314 and 316 Broadway, 81 Wall street, Mount Morris Bank Building, East 125th street, and Park avenue and 57, 59, 61 Park street, New York City, having altogether 141 offices, practically situated all over the world. In the United States and Great Britain the firm is known as R. G. Dun & Co., while in Canada and Australia the style is Dun, Wiman & Co, also having associate offices in Boston, Mass. Worcester, Mass., Portland, Maine, and Lynn, Mass., under style of E. Russell & Co. Their institution supplies information and detail as to the antecedents, character, capacity, capital and credit of every business man in the United States and the British provinces. It also undertakes the collection of past due debts, for which it has the best facilities, and to-day the firm are looked upon as the largest institution of the kind in their line of business. They employ at present some 25,000 people, including solicitors, etc.

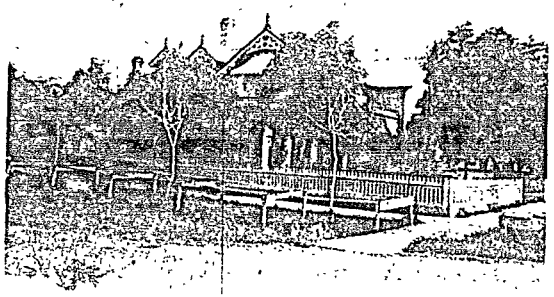
In 1880 they opened their branch in Winnipeg under the management of Mr. A. C. Matthews, who conducted their affairs very successfully until two years ago last January, when he was promoted to the management of the Newhaven and Bridgeport, Conn., offices. His successor was Mr. Horace McDougall, who resigned on the 1st of April last on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Mr E W. Matthews, who has for the past three years been manager for the firm in British Columbia, with office at Victoria, and is the present manager of the Winnipeg branch. They conduct their business on a systematic basis and revise the country personally, which enables them to give satisfactory information, as well as placing them in a position to form their own opinion as to the capabilities of the business people in general. Besides this they publish what is known as the Mercantile Test and Legal Record. This comprises a list of all chattel mortgages, judgments, bills of sale and writs registered in the province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and from Port Arthur westward in Ontario. It is issued every Thursday and any business man will readily see the usefulness of this publication, and no doubt appreciate the efforts of the firm in trying to publish such valuable information. Their business is gradually increasing all through the west, and they have found it necessary to open another office in Vancouver as well as the one already established in Victoria. In Winnipeg they employ a staff of five, besides the manager, and even then find it difficult to keep apace with the rapidly-increasing volume of business. They have recently refitted their office and now are very comfortably settled and in a position to give good satisfaction. The present address is over the Bank of Ottawa, 367 Main street.

Mr. Erastus W. Matthews, manager of the company here, was born December 31st, 1865, at Maple, Ont., about eighteen miles from Toronto. He received his education at Richmond Hill grammar school and after graduating entered the office of Dun, Wiman & Co., at Toronto. In January, 1857, he was transferred to the Winnipeg branch, remaining here until July, 1888, when he was appointed manager for British Columbia, with office at Victoria, B.C. In March of the present year Mr. Matthews was still further promoted by being appointed manager of the Winnipeg branch, which position includes all the territory from Port Arthur to Banff.

The Winnipeg Street Railway.

This company was incorporated in May, 1882, and on the 25th of the October following was in operation. At present there are nine miles of track in use, five and one-half upon which horse cars are run and three and one-half electric cars, operated by the Edison system on the most approved plan. This is the first Edison road operated in Canada, the motors for which, as well as the car bodies, are of Canadian manufacture. The cars are of the vestibule style and lighted with incandescent lights.

The electric cars run from across Main street bridge to Spadina station, the end of the line, from whence the pontoon bridge is taken for Elm Park and along the road the scenery is quite variegated and well worth viewing. The company owns two hundred acres of the park, which has a frontage of 3½ miles on the Red river, through about one mile of which the cars run. This park will become the favorite resort for Winnipeggers and will in the future obviate the necessity of going a distance from the city for a summer outing, as here the company has everything to charm the holiday-seeker. The grounds are most spacious and attractive. A large space on entering River park has been put in order for ball grounds a half-mile driving park has been made, and Edison hall, a commodious



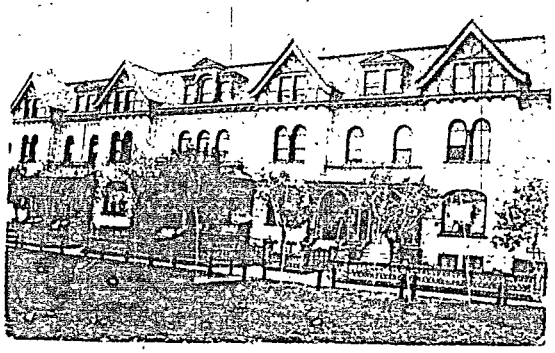
J. W. Harris' Residence.



W. F. Doll's Residence.



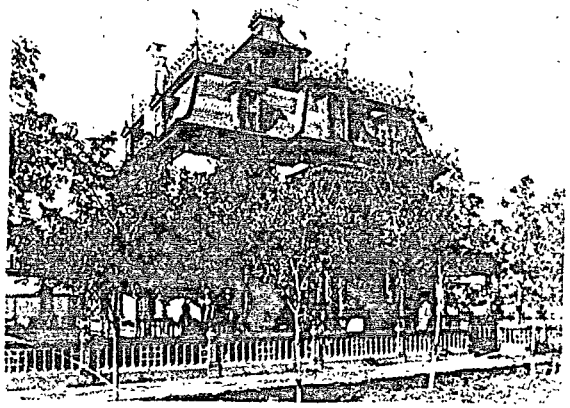
E. L. Drewry's Residence.



Geo. H. Strevel Terrace.



R. Alston's Nursery.



Geo. H. Strevel's Residence.



Dr. C. W. Craik's Residence.



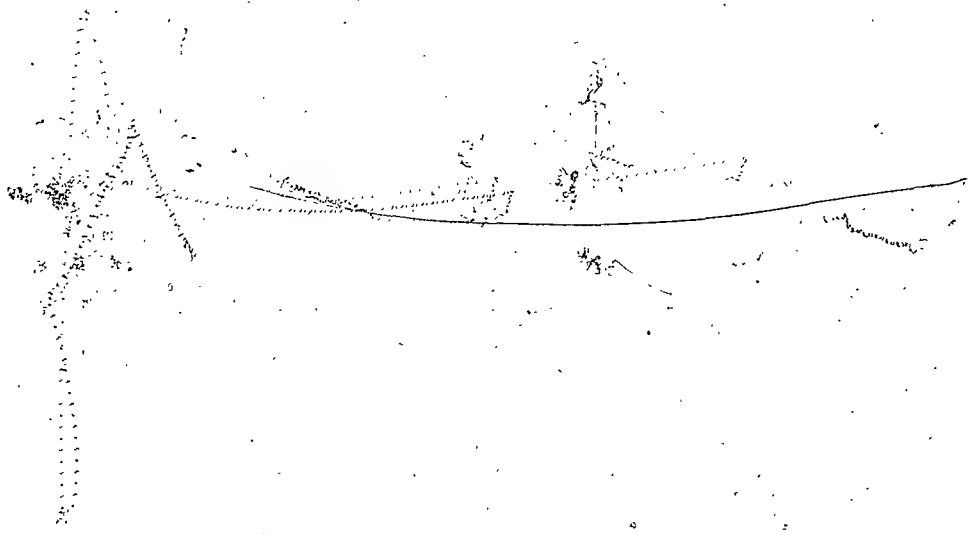
N. N. Cole's Residence.



Thomas Ryan's Residence.

Photographs by Mrs. B. E. Carr.

Poor original



pavilion, has been built, where summer concerts are to be held, and which will answer as a cover in case of rain.

Elm park, which is reserved for special occasions, has also a large pavilion, as well as booths for refreshments. Here there are a number of big trees, one of which is twelve feet in circumference. The bathing house is another commendable feature, the flooring being constructed so the water will run in depth from 2½ to 7 feet. Bathing suits are to be had at the bath house office. Many ladies avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy a plunge.

With one or two exceptions every picnic party this season has been held at Elm Park, and it is estimated that by the introduction of parks fully $100,000 remain here by keeping the public in the city, in addition to bringing visitors from all parts of the surrounding country.

Fern Glen station on the road, a beautiful spot surrounded by maples, is a favorite resort for campers during the summer season. A large number of travellers, who stop over awaiting train connections, put in their spare time on a visit to the park.

In addition to its railway interests the company carries on farming to a large extent in close proximity to the city, having at times, as many as 700 acres in crop. In 1889, 500 acres were in barley, the largest barley crop ever known.

Mr. A. W. Austin, the manager, is one of our most progressive and public spirited citizens.

Manitoba Hotel.

The magnificent hotel just completed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co, together with the terminal buildings, are without doubt among the finest and most substantial structures of the kind in Canada. These buildings were designed by Mr. Chas. E. Joy, of the firm of Millard & Joy, St. Paul, Minn, who is to be congratulated upon the masterly effects produced and the grandeur of the massive pile. Operations were commenced on the hotel and station in July, 1889, under the superintendence of Mr. John Woodman, C. E., who is the chief of construction of the N. P. & M. R'y, and has been in charge of the engineering department since the entry of the Northern Pacific into Manitoba in 1888. Messrs. Rourke and Cass, who were awarded the contract for the station and train shed, started operations Sept. 1, 1889, and by Christmas day travellers over the N. P. & M. R'y were enabled to enjoy the comforts and convenience of a covered station, which, thanks to the enterprising management of this company, gives Winnipeg one of only three covered stations in Canada. Operations were resumed in April, 1890, and Rourke and Cass were again awarded the contract to complete the building, and to-day Winnipeg boasts of the finest hotel building in Canada.

"The Manitoba," the name by which the magnificent building will be known, has a frontage of 225 feet on Main street and 220 feet on Water joining the station building which extends 200 feet further, followed by the train shed with accommodation for four trains at one time.

Entrance to the station may be had through the hotel or waiting room on Water street, an exit also being provided for through an arched gateway direct to Water street. The Manitoba is a seven story, red pressed brick building, richly ornamented with red sandstone and is decidedly of modern American architecture.

The sandstone in the columns at the main entrance and elsewhere in the building is carved in a simple yet effective manner and the building altogether presents a pleasing and massive appearance, standing like a giant above its neighbors and a lasting monument to the enterprise of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Ascending the broad stone stairway at the main entrance on Main street and passing through the portico, the visitor enters the rotunda 40x90, and meeting the eye in the following order is the office counter, main stairway, news stand and elevator; on the opposite side is a cheerful fireplace with mantel carved in stone with mirror top.

The rotunda ceiling is paneled in white oak the same wood being used in the high wainscoting, as well as in the other woodwork on this floor. This portion of the interior finish was furnished by Brown & Rutherford, and reflects great credit upon the firm. The floors throughout this entire floor is tiled and have a most elegant appearance.

The parlors front on Main and on Water street, commanding a full view of both streets.

Proceeding from the parlors across a spacious corridor to the grand dining room we come to the chief feature of the hotel.

This room is 90x50 feet in dimensions and 26 feet high, with not a column or obstruction of any kind to mar the exquisite beauty of its panelled and frescoed ceiling. The frescoing is most beautiful, the design chaste, and blending of colors most artistic. At one end of the room is an immense carved stone mantel with mirror top, while at the other is a tastefully designed orchestra balcony.

The room has panelled wainscoting seven feet high, of California redwood, which is used throughout this story.

Off from the main dining-room lies a smaller dining-room.

The kitchen, which is supplied with the latest approved cooling apparatus, is on the same floor, but on the opposite side of the court yard and connected with the dining-room by a viaduct; in conjuction with the kitchen are excellent pantries, refrigerators and cellars, with hoists and tramways for supplies. This floor also contains excellent suites of rooms, with fire-places and toilet rooms, the sample rooms also being located on the same floor.

The third floor is finished in natural pine, all of the rooms being en suite, with private toilet rooms and baths.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh floors have all cheerful and bright rooms, a large percentage being en suite. Each floor has its separate toilet and bath rooms.

A rapid elevator ascends to the seventh floor, making all rooms in the upper portions as accessible and convenient as those on the lower floors.

The house is provided with four fire escapes, so that in case of fire guests are amply provided with a means of escape. Besides these escapes, electric alarms connect with each room and corridor, and an ample water supply is provided.

The building is lighted throughout with both electric and gas light, and heated by steam on the most approved plan. The plumbing, gas fitting, etc., was done by N. D. McDonald & Co.

The four immense boilers in the boiler room which supply power and heat to the building, were supplied by the Vulcan Iron Works Co. of this city.

The hotel has accommodations for 350 guests, and is without doubt the most complete and finest hotel building in Canada, and of which Winnipeg is justly proud.

THE GIANTS OF THE TRADE.

THE CITY'S LEADING HOUSES

In the Wholesale, Jobbing and Manufacturing Trade.

Successful Records — Review of the Business of Winnipeg.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

The Hudson's Bay Company is now, as it always has been, the leading commercial institution of the Northwest. Originally a fur-trading concern it has adjusted itself to the changing conditions of the country, until now it is also a great land corporation and a commercial institution which aims to supply the wants of all classes of people which inhabit its territory. The company has in almost every town of the Northwest a branch establishment, reproducing, so far as circumstances will permit the characteristics of the magnificent store which is one of Winnipeg's glories. Further north, along the waterways, extending to the Arctic circle, are a large number of trading posts where there is still carried on the trading of commodities for furs. There is in connection with the general offices of the northern department in this city a large supply department, which is conducted on wholesale principles and supplies the smaller stores with their entire stock.

The retail store is stocked with everything in the line of dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, clothing, groceries, wines etc., under the able management of Mr. W. H. Adams, who is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business. Possessing the best facilities for purchasing from all the markets of the world, the company is enabled to keep on hand the latest in every line and at the most favorable prices. Only competent salesmen are employed and every attention is shown customers.

James H. Ashdown.

In the foremost ranks of the wholesale hardware interests of this country stands Mr. J. H. Ashdown, an illustration of whose fine warehouse is given with this publication. His extensive business was founded in 1869, Mr. Ashdown being one of the earliest settlers of Manitoba. His capital in that year consisted of but $1,000, and he began business as a tinsmith, carrying meanwhile a small stock of hardware. The half-breed rising under Riel proved very disastrous to him; he was made a prisoner and kept in Fort Garry for months, during which time his store was shut up. However, despite this serious reverse, he made rapid and substantial progress as the city and province grew; and his business is now of the first magnitude. In 1871 he purchased his present business site, upon which in 1871 he put up a log building 20x40, two stories, and in 1875 he built the corner block. He began to do some jobbing in 1875, and his wholesale trade increased so rapidly that in 1881 he erected another fine brick structure on the corner of Albert and Bannatyne streets. The buildings extend from Main

poor original

to Albert streets, with four flats and a basement, forming a very handsome architectural ornament to the city. Internally it is excellently arranged. The structure is divided into two departments, the Main street front being devoted to the retail business; while the other half, fronting on Bannatyne and Albert streets, is utilized for the wholesale trade. The manufacturing department includes the production of all kinds of tin and sheet iron ware. Forty or fifty employees are required to attend to the large business, and $25,000 or more is annually paid in salaries. Mr. Ashdown personally superintends his business, and he is known as one of the most prominent members of the local Board of Trade. He has ever manifested a public-spirited policy, and has always aided to promote Winnipeg's welfare and the growth of the Northwest.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.—London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

This firm is one of the largest in Canada, employing more than three hundred and fifty men in their workshops and foundries in London, Ont., where they manufacture their "Famous" cooking and parlor stoves, pieced and pressed tinware, Japanned ware, refrigerators and in fact nearly every article necessary for culinary purposes. Their "Famous" goods have become a household word and may be found in every portion of our Dominion.

Their Famous Red Cross parlor stoves have the largest sale of any stoves ever placed on the market, and for the coming season they are introducing a new parlor stove which will eclipse everything hitherto seen in this line, being a real beauty in design and a powerful heater. They are also adding several new lines of cooking stoves; among them a new range with a ventilated steel plate oven which has several points of merit over all other ranges. They manufacture the largest variety of furnaces, having no less than thirty-four sizes suitable for the largest mansion down to the artisan's home. The great success of their stoves and furnaces lies in the fact that they all bear the firm's guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

The Winnipeg branch of this firm was established under the present manager Mr. J. W. Driscoll in March, 1882. This gentleman is well qualified for the important position he holds, having had a business training of over thirty years in every branch of the hardware, stove and tin trade. Being fully satisfied as to the capability of this country to supply food for the millions of people and seeing the necessity of permanently establishing their business here, the firm purchased an extensive property on Point Douglas avenue (now 11th avenue north), upon which they built large warehouses, and also a siding placed for their cars for receiving and shipping goods, as shown in illustration. Their offices and show rooms, situated in the Clements block (see illustration), are very commodious and said to be the finest of the kind in Canada. Here you see at a glance every article manufactured and sold by this firm.

The rapid growth of the business done by this branch augurs well for the future, and is, we think, ample evidence of the excellence of their goods, as well as being due to their fair dealing, and justifies our expectations that their future operations will be as satisfactory to their customers as they have been during the past nine years in Winnipeg.

The E. & C. Gurney Co, Ltd

This business was established in Winnipeg, in the fall of 1879, by its present manager, Mr. Jas. Burridge, in a very small way, but they have succeeded, more than could be anticipated, for the number of years they have been in business here.

Their imports to this province, from their foundries at Hamilton and Toronto, for the first year, was only one carload of goods, but every succeeding year they have increased their imports, up to last year, when it reached between fifty and sixty carloads of their manufactured products, which comprises stoves, ranges, hot water boilers, hot water radiators, and a number of other articles.

They also do a very large trade here in scales, having a large manufactory in Hamilton, Ont. They have also, recently started in this city, a scale repair factory, employing an expert scale maker, for repairing all classes of scales, from the smallest letter scale, to the largest hopper or mill scale. No doubt this will develop in time to a large scale industry in this province.

The business extends all over this province and the Northwest Territories. The territory covered, is east to Port Arthur, west to Donald, north to Edmonton, Prince Albert and St. Alberts, and south to McLeod, in fact, there is not a village or town in the province of Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, in which you cannot find the products of Gurney's foundries.

The E. & C. Gurney Co. was established in Hamilton, in the year 1313, and since that time it has become a household name. The reputation of this firm has been built up by the manufacture of first-class goods, and there has never been any hesitation on the part of the public to purchase their goods, knowing that everything they purchased was of a superior quality.

Of recent years, this firm has branched out largely in the manufacture of hot water boilers and radiators, and a large number of the public buildings of Winnipeg, and private residence are supplied with Gurney's goods.

The success of this business is largely due to Mr. Jas. Burridge, its manager, who has closely watched the interests of the firm's business in this country, and in appreciation of the energy displayed by him, has recently been made one of the stockholders of the firm in Hamilton.

James Robertson & Co.

Among the prominent business institutions of Canada is the firm of Messrs. James Robertson & Co., which has been established in Winnipeg since 1881. The business is a branch of the same house represented in Montreal, Toronto, St. John. New Brunswick, and Baltimore, Md. Their warehouse in this city is a commodious structure, and is stocked with a complete line of hardware, metals, carriage makers' supplies, etc. The firm does a very extensive wholesale business, which is steadily on the increase, requiring this year the making of large additions to their premises. They make a specialty of their own manufactured goods, white lead, mixed paints, shot, saws, etc. They are the Northwestern agents for Wm. Buck, of Brantford, stove manufacturer; Clare Bros. & Co., Preston, hot air furnaces, and Curtis & Harvey's powder, of whose goods they carry here a full stock.

This branch is under the management of W. D. Pettigrew, who has been connected with the firm for over twenty years. He is thoroughly conversant with the business and the requirements of the trade in this country.

Stobart, Sons & Co.

This house does the largest wholesale dry goods business in the Northwest. It was founded by Mr. T. E. Kew about 1865 as a commission house, with branches all over the Northwest. In 1871 the firm became known as Kew, Stobart & Co., and in 1877 Mr. Kew retired, and the firm name changed to Stobart, Eden & Co. In 1883 the name was again changed to Stobart, Sons & Co, the business being since then under the management of Mr. Fred W. Stobart. Formerly the firm carried on a retail business in addition to the wholesale trade, but a number of years ago they disposed of that branch of the business. In 1882, in order to accommodate their business, which had grown to large proportions, the firm erected the magnificent brick and stone building which they now occupy. The block is 120x100 feet in dimension, with four flats and a large basement, forming one of the most extensive business blocks in the city. They carry at all times a most extensive and complete stock of dry goods, in fact the largest of any firm in the Northwest. A large force of men is employed in their warehouse and travellers are kept constantly on the road between Port Arthur and British Columbia. In addition to the business here the firm has branches at Prince Albert and other points and fur trading posts throughout the northern country. The members of the firm are Mr. Wm. Stobart, who resides in England, and Mr. Fred W. Stobart, who resides in Winnipeg, and personally superintends the large business. He is in every sense a public-spirited citizen and and takes a deep interest in the city's permanent welfare and prosperity.

W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company, Limited.

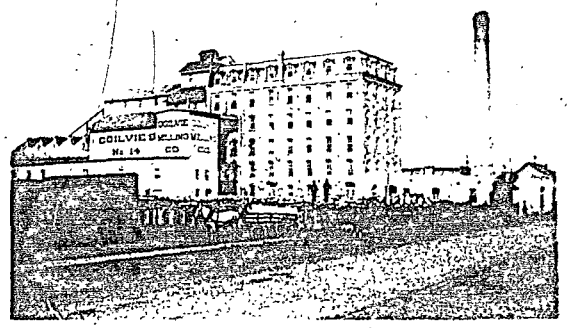
This business was established in Hamilton, Ontario, 26 years ago, by W. E. Sanford, now Senator Sanford, and Mr. Alexander McInnis. The complexion of the firm has, during the period that has elapsed since its foundation, changed considerably, but Senator Sanford has always been the leading spirit of the business, and to him is due the credit of building up one of the most successful manufacturing concerns in the Dominion, thereby providing work for a very large number of hands and amassing a large fortune for himself.

The Winnipeg business is only a branch house, but from an engraving of the building, which we furnish on another page, it will be seen that it assumes large proportions, the entire trade of the house from Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, to Donald, in the Rocky Mountains, being directed from here. This building was erected just a year ago, and contains nothing but the products of the company's own manufactory at Hamilton, which includes ready made clothing, such as overcoats, suits, pants, overalls, and also cotton, flannel and tweed shirts, and is the only business in the city in this line where the entire stock is the product of one factory.

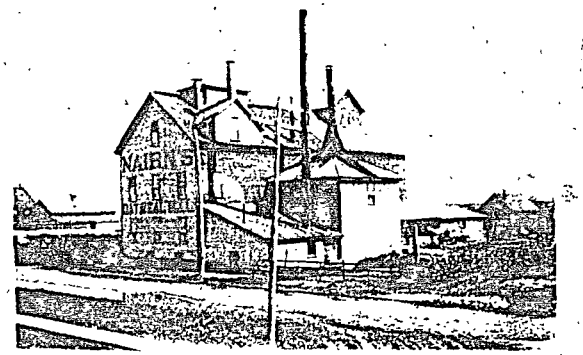
The manager of this business is Mr. R. T. Riley; and the house has in Mr. C. F. Church, its leading traveller, probably the most experienced of old-timers amongst commercial men as he has been on the road continuously in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories ever since the year 1870.



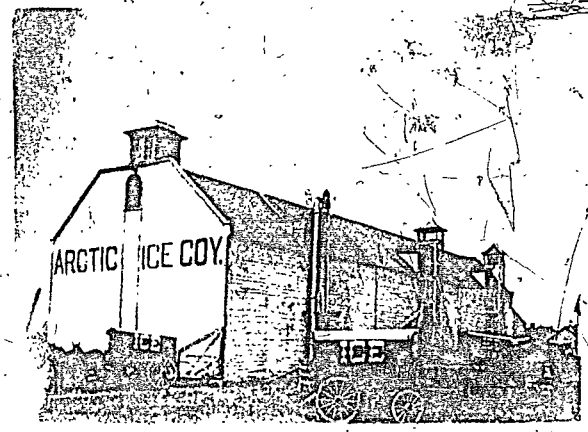
HUDSON'S BAY CO. ELEVATOR AND MILL.



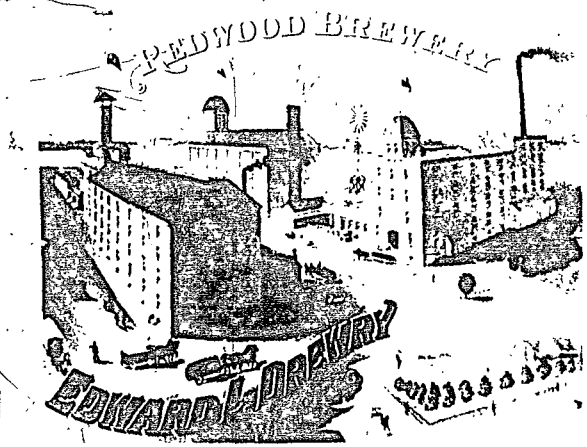
OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY ELEVATOR AND MILL.



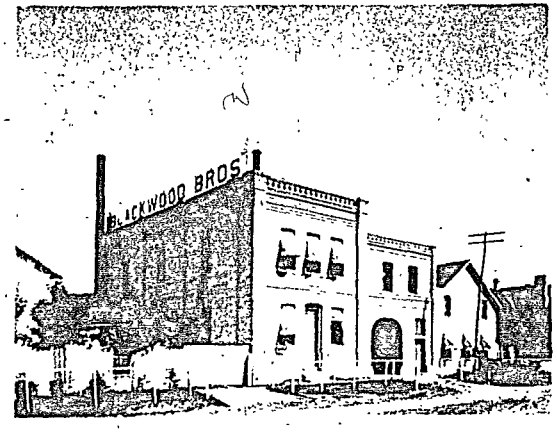
STEPHEN NAIRN'S OATMEAL MILL.



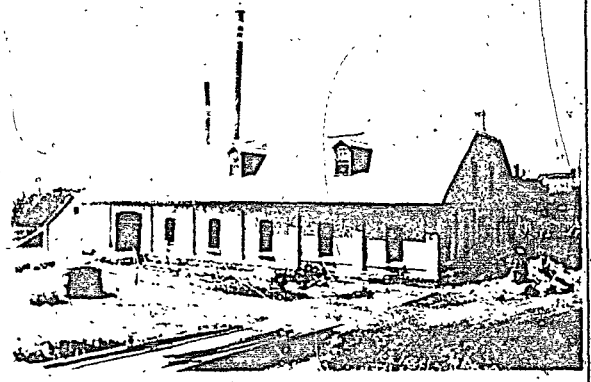
ARCTIC ICE COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, FORT ROUGE.



REDWOOD BREWERY.

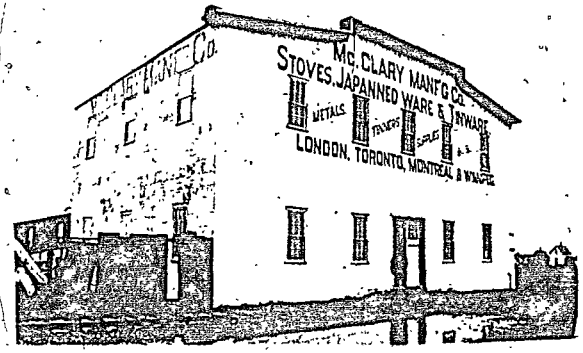


BLACKWOOD BROS.

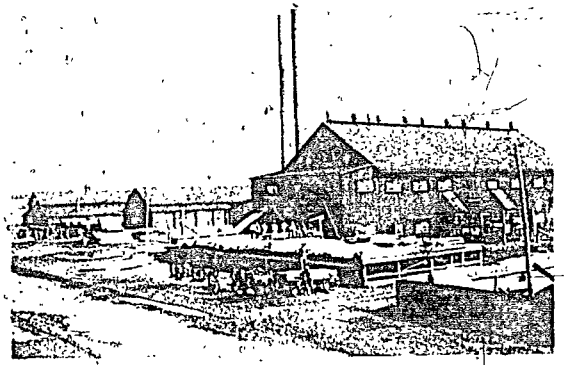


POWER HOUSE, WINNIPEG ST. RAILWAY.

Photographs by Mrs. R. E. Cate.



McCLARY MFG. CO. WAREHOUSE.



D. E. SPRAGUE LUMBER MILL.

poor original



Mr. R. T. Riley took up his residence in Manitoba nearly ten years ago. He is English by birth, but for many years lived near Hamilton, Ont. His first appearance here was as manager of the Manitoba Drainage company and agent for the properties of Senator Sanford. In November, 1882, when Sanford, Vail & Co., of Hamilton opened a branch house here he took charge, and was associated with Hon. W. E. Sanford in the formation of the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing company later on, and is still the manager of the Winnipeg business of that company. He has served two years as aldermen and is now on the school board; is interested in cattle and farming operations generally, and has considerable interests in this line in the county of Westbourne.

Wholesalers and Jobbers

Wardware.

Geo. D. Wood & Co.

This is one of the leading wholesale hardware institutions of the Northwest, and has been established here since 1880. Their premises are of the most extensive character. All classes of light and heavy hardware are carried, and all kinds of metallic goods. Employment is given to about twenty men, and from two to three travellers are kept constantly on the road. The firm has every facility for supplying the demands of the trade, and is connected with Messrs. Wood, Vallance & Co., of Hamilton, Ontario, one of the largest concerns in the Dominion, who are the special partners of Mr. Geo D. Wood. The individual members of the Ontario house are: A. T. Wood, father of Mr. Geo. D. Wood; Wm. Vallance, W. A. Wood and Geo. Vallance, whose portraits appear in this publication.

The business of the firm in connection with the Hamilton house covers the territory between the Ottawa river and the Pacific coast. The Hamilton firm had a representative and did business in this country as early as 1869, previous to the province coming into confederation, and was then known as Wood & Leggett. In 1887 the firm name changed to Wood, Vallance & Co.

Mr. Geo. D. Wood is deservedly popular in the mercantile community, and ranks as one of the city's prominent wholesale merchants.

Boots and Shoes.

Thomas Ryan.

The leading wholesale boot and shoe house of Winnipeg is that of Thomas Ryan, who has been actively engaged in business in this city for the past seventeen years. He first started as a retailer, but branched out in the wholesale trade in 1881, since which time his business has been increasing in volume each year until it has now grown to such proportions as to be recognized as the leading one in its line in the Northwest. Mr. Ryan has a practical knowledge of the business having mastered its every detail. With his long experience and excellent facilities he is able to both buy and sell in such a manner as to render it impossible for any wholesale dealer in the trade to eclipse him His trade extends from Fort William to British Columbia and his travellers are constantly on the road covering this territory. The handsome building he occupies on Main street was built by him in 1883 and is very imposing and attractive.

Mr. Ryan takes an active interest in all affairs pertaining to the advancement of the city and has been prominent in public life. He was in the city council from 1884 to 1889, filling both the office of alderman and mayor

Jewelry.

The Winnipeg Jewelry Company, 433 and 435 Main Street

This is the most extensive wholesale jewelry establishment between Toronto and the Pacific coast. The business was originally established in 1886 by Mr. W. F. Doll, and conducted by him until January, 1891, when he sold out to the present company.

The Winnipeg Jewelry Company is incorporated under the Manitoba Joint Stock Company Act, with a capital of $50,000.

Mr. W. F. Doll is president of the company. The premises occupied are in the Doll Block, of which an illustration is given in this edition. The quarters are equipped with every convenience for the conduct of the business, and the stock carried embraces full and complete lines of watches, clocks, English and American solid gold and rolled plate jewelry, fire gilt and gilt jewelry, silver and electro-plate, flat and hollow-ware, diamonds, optical goods, watch materials, tools and jewelers' supplies. The company are western agents for the following well-known manufacturers: The Walth m and Elgin Watch Companies, American Watch Case Company, manufacturers of the well-known gold, silver and filled watch cases; the Ansonia, Waterbury and Ingraham Clock Companies; the Simpson, Hall, Miller and Acme Silver Companies; a full line of which goods is carried at the warehouse in this city.

The trade, which is exclusively wholesale, is constantly increasing in volume, and extends from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast. Two travelling salesmen are kept constantly on the road visiting the trade in the different cities in this territory. With the facilities possessed by this company they are enabled to supply the trade with goods in their line at cheaper prices than any competing company.

Mr. W. F. Doll, the president of the company, is not only the youngest, but also one of the most enterprising wholesale jewellers in the Dominion of Canada. He is a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and was born February 10th, 1859. He came to Canada with his parents in 1865, locating first in Toronto, but soon after they removed to Port Perry. Here Mr. Doll passed his boyhood and received his education, and at the age of 14 was placed at the bench to learn the intricacies of watch making.

In 1876, at the age of 17, he left home to strike out for himself, and after some varied experiences finally established himself in business at Flesherton.

By the year 1882, besides his fine store and stock in Flesherton, he had branches operating in Dundalk, Markdale and Chatsworth. During this year he conceived the idea of importing his own goods direct from the European markets, and for this purpose crossed the ocean and perfected all necessary arrangement. Upon his return he decided to engage in the wholesale business exclusively and sold out his retail stores removing in the spring of 1883 to Toronto. There he remained until January, 1886, when, after fully investigating the prospects for trade in the Northwest, he decided to settle in this city. Soon after removing here he married Miss Hattie, only daughter of Mr. John Higginbotham, of Bowmanville, Ont.

In addition to the warehouse and private residence, Mr. Doll has made extensive purchases of farm lands and other town and city properties throughout Manitoba, Northwest Territory and British Columbia.

Mr. Doll is a gentleman of unbounded energy, and has had a most successful business career. He is of a very independent disposition, and it is his boast that during the fifteen years he has been engaged in business on his own account, he has never had financial assistance from anyone to the extent of a single dollar.

He has single-handed, and under very disadvantageous circumstances, succeeded in becoming one of the most prosperous of wholesale Canadian jewelers.

Saddlery and Trunks.

E. F. Hutchings.

The establishment of Mr. E. F. Hutchings is the largest saddlery and harness house in the Northwest, his business being of such proportions as to require the use of all the available space in his commodious building on Main street. The stock he carries is the most complete in the Dominion, and his trade extends from the great lakes to the Pacific coast. The first floor of his building is the retail department, in which is exhibited most everything imaginable pertaining to the harness and saddlery lines, single and double harness of all kinds, fine lap robes, elegantly embroidered momie dusters, turf goods in great variety, English, Mexican and home makes, English racing appointments, in silk, white cord riding gear, platted goods, ladies round bridles, trunks, valises, etc., and a full variety of the smaller articles of the trade. In this department everything in the horse line may be obtained from the finest to the commonest in home and imported goods.

On the front portion of the second floor is located Mr. Hutchings' private office, the business office and the wholesale sample room, and the rear portion is taken up with the saddlery hardware department. The next floor, the third, is packed with leather goods; harness, bridles, saddles, valises, etc., are in great quantity and variety. The top floor is the manufacturing department; here from forty to fifty men are constantly employed in the manufacture of goods. A line which Mr. Hutchings prides himself on is the manufacture of fine turf goods, which are the finest made in Canada; in saddles, however, he particularly excels. Every convenience in the way of improved machinery is used in this department to facilitate the business.

The basement is filled with trunks, horse blankets, hames, stirrups, saddle trees, whip lashes, brushes, harness oils and dressings, leather, etc. A large elevator runs from the basement to the top floor. The building is, in fact, fitted up with every modern convenience such as electric lights, speaking tubes, etc.

Mr. Hutchings carries on branch establishments at Prince Albert, which has just been opened, Portage la Prairie and Neepawa, at the two latter places fire proof brick buildings being erected. Besides this, he has agents and sells to the trade direct throughout the Territories and British Columbia.

He has always taken a deep interest in affairs of the city, and was for two years a member of the city council. He is now one of the trustees of the city sinking fund and a director of the Permanent Mortgage and Trust Co.

The Hutchings block and Mr. Hutchings' handsome residence are both illustrated in this publication.

Portage Ave original

Drugs and Cigars.

Dawson, Bole & Co, Wholesale Druggists.

This well known house was established in Regina in 1882 as a retail drug store. Theirs was the first stock of drugs opened on the main line of the C. P. R. west of Brandon. In the spring of 1883 they started jobbing in a small way, and in a short time their business developed into large proportions. At one time they had five retail drug stores in various parts of the country, which, with their wholesale business, practically gave them control of the drug business of the Northwest territories. They also dealt largely in cigars, their sales in this line exceeding over one million cigars per annum.

In the spring of 1890 they disposed of their retail stores and moved to Winnipeg, locating in their present premises on Princess street, near the corner of William, where they are conducting an exclusively wholesale business. This move to a larger wholesale centre has proved very satisfactory, as their volume of trade has more than doubled. Their quarters are commodious and well adapted to the requirements of the business. The first flat is divided into a fine suite of offices in the front, storeroom in the centre and shipping room in the rear. The second and fourth flats are used for storage, while the third flat is occupied as the laboratory and work room where two girls are constantly employed bottling the products of the firm's manufacture. Their travellers touch every available point in Northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. Mr. W. A. Richards, one of the best known travellers on the road, looks after the western business of the firm, while Mr. Wm. Young, who has been in the employ of the firm almost since its inception, is doing like work in Manitoba. Mr. D. W. Bole, whose portrait is in this publication is the active partner and manager of the business, and is assisted by an able staff. He is thoroughly conversant with the demands of the trade within his territory and is one of our enterprising and progressive citizens.

Paper and Stationery.

Parsons, Bell & Co.

This is the pioneer wholesale stationery establishment of the Northwest, the business having been established in the early spring of 1882. The trade of the firm extends from Port Arthur to the Pacific coast, and has steadily increased in volume year after year. This firm has the reputation of dealing honorably and wisely with all its customers.

When the business was first started arrangements were entered into with the Canada Paper Co., of Montreal and Windsor Mills (the largest paper manufacturing concern in the Dominion) whereby Messrs. Parsons, Bell & Co. would act as northwestern agents. This arrangement is still in force, and the Canada Paper company continue to be represented by this enterprising firm, who have on hand in their warehouse immense quantities of the manufactures of the former.

They also control in this market the fine goods manufactured by Messrs. Alex. Pirie & Sons, ltd., of Aberdeen, Scotland; also several other less important lines.

Printing papers, wrapping papers, paper bags, twines and wall papers are chief among the heavy goods handled, while due attention is paid to fine stationery of all descriptions — such as writing papers, envelopes, papeteries, and writing tablets; also stationers' sundries in pens, penholders, pencils, slates, inkstands, files, memorandum and blank books, writing and printing inks, mucilage, wallets and purses, school books, maps and globes, library and presentation books, booklets, Bibles, prayer and hymn books, etc.

About three years ago a department of fancy goods and toys was established, and this branch of the business has proved very successful. The firm is in a position to purchase these goods in the very best markets of the world, and are already in receipt of the major portion of their stock for the holiday trade, direct from England, France, Germany, Austria, and other foreign countries. In this department the lines are so numerous that it would be almost impossible to give an idea of their extent. Here may be found the many elaborate, enticing and useful articles in the production of which plush, leather, wood and metal all vie with each other in attractiveness; and here may also be found the cheapest or most beautiful toys to gladden the hearts of children. Some lines of domestic goods, such as express wagons, toy carts, croquet sets, etc., are also kept in this department.

In short, this firm is well prepared in all departments of their business to give to the trade of the west the latest and most saleable goods at the closest figures.

Their handsome, well-lighted and commodious premises—a cut of which will be found elsewhere in this issue—are situated in the very heart of the wholesale centre of Winnipeg, corner of 3rd street and 2nd avenue north, formerly Princess and Bannatyne streets, and comprises three flats and basement—each 33x90 feet—filled completely with their varied and attractive stock.

Coal.

Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Co.

This company is the largest and most extensive firm dealing in coal and wood in the Northwest, and practically controls the fuel business of this country. The company was formed nine years ago when it succeeded to the business of the Northwestern Fuel Co., which had been established in Winnipeg for several years previous. The president of the company is Major J. M. Walsh, and the secretary-treasurer Mr. D. E. Adams. Among the principal stockholders are the well-known firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates of Buffalo, and A. G. Yates of Rochester, both of whom have a controlling interest in several of the leading Pennsylvania mines and railroads. The company has a branch house at Port Arthur, where they have built immense docks for the delivery of coal from vessels; here seventy men are employed. In Winnipeg they have large yards, eligible in location and possessing all the facilities for promptly filling the largest orders, having twelve teams and twenty men constantly at work. The best grades of American hard and soft coal and an immense stock of woods of all kinds are carried and sold in lots to suit customers. The company has also extensive business relations with the principal points west of Winnipeg.

The authorized capital of the company is $500,000, of which $250,000 is subscribed and $150,000 paid up.

In the development of the Souris coal mines the company is preparing to give stimulus to an important industry and to provide cheap fuel for this country. Coal will be supplied in cars at the mines for $1.75 per ton, or delivered at Winnipeg for $4 per ton and at other points according to railroad freight tariffs, thus saving the consumer from $3 to $4 per ton on present rates, the company furnishing a $50,000 bond to carry out these prices, this arrangement being made binding for ten years.

Major Walsh was most indefatigable in his efforts to induce the C. P. R. to build the Souris extension. The railway company was brought to recognize the advantage of it and has so far progressed as to have the road in operation within the next few months.

The company will spend this season from $50,000 to $60,000 in a plant for working the mines and hope to double that amount inside of two years. The offices of the company are in the Dundee block, 400 Main street

Clothing, Men's Furnishings.

White & Manahan, Clothing and Men's Furnishings, 496 Main Street.

The business of this firm, the leading one in its line in Winnipeg, was established in 1882 by Messrs. W. G. White and E. C. Manahan.

Their establishment, which is located at 496 Main street, in the Clements block, of which an illustration is given in this number, is thoroughly stocked with a complete line of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing, and men's furnishing goods.

A branch establishment is carried on at Rat Portage, under the management of Mr. James Sharpe, where a similar line is carried, with the addition of a complete line of boots and shoes.

Special attention is given to fine imported goods, and the best selection is made from English, Scotch and French manufacturers.

Mr. W. G. White is a native of Durham, Que., and was born in 1859. He received his education in his native city, and at the age of sixteen went to Iowa, locating in Gundy Centre, remaining there until the spring of 1878, when he came to Winnipeg. Here he engaged in the clothing business, and in the fall of 1883 formed the present firm, who purchased the stock of James Lester.

Mr. E. C. Manahan is a native of Lanark, Ont., and born in 1855. He was educated in his native city. At the age of twenty he left and located in Ashland, Wis., being employed on the Wisconsin Central R. R. He remained there one year and then removed to Port Arthur, coming to Winnipeg in 1887. Upon his arrival here he engaged in the clothing business with the firm of Villiers and Pearson, remaining with them until 1882, when he formed the present partnership with Mr. White.

The firm have long enjoyed the highest esteem of trade circles and have the confidence of the community for upright dealing and reliability of their goods.

Merchant Tailors,

N. N. Cole & Co., Merchant Tailors, 506 Main Street.

The business of this firm was established in 1883 at Brandon by Mr. N. N. Cole, and in this city in 1888.

Mr. Cole is a native of Plymouth, England, and was born in 1851. He removed to London



THOMAS RYAN.



E. F. HUTCHINGS.



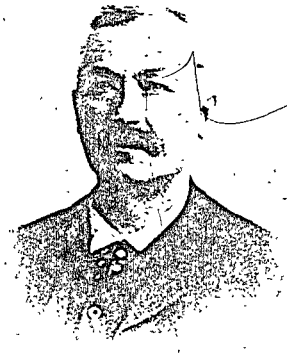
FRED. W. DEPEW.



EDWARD L. DEPEW.



A. S. PATTERSON.



H. S. WESBROOK.



F. A. FAIRCHILD.



I. H. HOUSER.



WM. VALLANCE.



WM. A. WOOD.



GEO. D. WOOD.



A. T. WOOD.



GEO. VALLANCE.



J. W. DRISCOLL.



JAMES BURRIDGE.



R. T. RILEY



D. W. BOLF.

Photographs by Mrs. R. E. Carr.

poor original



England, in 1869, remaining there until 1872, during which time he was employed in the great establishment of Chas. Meeking and Co., and "The Don," who have large establishments in London, Birmingham and Huddersfield. In 1872 he came to Canada, locating in Cobourg, where he engaged in dry goods and tailoring.

In 1878 he formed a partnership with Saunders and Rose, the firm name being Cole, Saunders & Rose, continuing until 1882 when he came to Manitoba. The firm here was at that time Cole and Saunders with tailoring and woolens at Brandon and dry goods in this city.

In 1888 the firm dissolved, Mr. Cole removing from Brandon to this city and opening his present tailoring establishment.

He carries in stock the largest assortment of imported woolens, worsteds, serges, Scotch bannockburns and coatings to be found in the province.

These goods are imported direct from the manufacturers thus enabling him to sell at the very closest prices.

The trade extends from Port Arthur, Ont., to Vancouver, B.C., two travelling salesmen being employed who visit the trade in this territory. Employment is given to four first-class cutters, besides from 35 to 40 hands in the workrooms.

Business is conducted on a strictly cash basis, thus enabling them to sell at closer prices than other firms who do a long credit business.

In connection with the tailoring business quite an extensive trade is carried on in piece goods, trimmings and tailors' supplies.

S. R. Hunter.

Mr. S. R. Hunter, representing R. J. Hunter's tailoring house, of Toronto, is one of our pioneer merchant tailors, having commenced doing business in Winnipeg away back in the '70's. The Toronto house, with which Mr. Hunter is associated, is one of the most fashionable tailoring establishments in the Dominion, and is widely known throughout this western country, being noted for keeping only the higher class of goods and doing the finer trade. The very best grades of imported cloths and the latest novelties in gentlemen's dress constantly are kept to the front. The extensive trade he has built up in this territory and the general satisfaction expressed by his numerous customers with his work is the best recommendation possible.

Mr. Hunter is now a permanent resident of Winnipeg, and has commodious offices in the McIntyre Block. He is well-known throughout the Northwest and British Columbia, semi-annually making a trip through all the country west of here to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Hunter furnishes samples and self-measurement cards by mail upon application. Besides its superior tailoring business, the Toronto house is also noted for its extensive shirt trade and men's furnishing goods.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

N. D. McDonald.

There is no business man in Winnipeg or the Northwest Territories whose name is better known than N. D. McDonald's, and certainly none who occupies a more substantial position in the plumbing line. All this may be attributed to the fact that he possesses a thorough knowledge of his trade, gives careful personal attention to all work entrusted to his care and deals fairly and honestly with his numerous customers. Mr. McDonald came to Winnipeg in 1881, bringing with him large experience and good mechanical skill, both of which were essentials in the successful issue to which his business has been carried. Among the more important contracts which he fulfilled are: The Manitoba hotel, Hudson's Bay Company's stores, Western Canada Loan and Savings Company's building, St. Mary's church and the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Winnipeg; Home for Incurables, Portage la Prairie; Langham hotel, Brandon; Alberta hotel, Bank of Montreal, Mounted Police Barracks and Alexander block, Calgary; the large C. P. R. hotel at Banff Hot Springs, in British Columbia; the Vancouver Club and buildings of Thompson and Ogle and Dr. La Fevre, Vancouver; besides a very large number of private residences and all the largest blocks and buildings in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The volume of business done by this firm, both at Winnipeg and Calgary, exceeds $75,000 annually. Mr. McDonald's was the first firm going through the Rocky Mountains to do work in its line. The firm has been the most extensive in Winnipeg since it commenced business, and has carried the largest stock of goods in the plumbing line outside of the wholesale trade, there being at all times to be found on hand full supplies of brass and other fittings, rubber hose, iron and lead pipe, pig lead, tin cast iron fittings, boilers, radiators, hot water and steam fittings, etc. With the reputation which the firm has won and it being the intention to employ in the future, as in the past, none but skilled workmen, there is no doubt that the trade will continue to grow, not only in connection with the Winnipeg branch but also in that of the firm at Calgary, the establishment of which was warranted some time ago by the demand for artistic plumbing work in the west.

Contrators.

Rourke & Cass.

This is the leading contracting firm in Winnipeg. The individual members are W. R. Rourke and Edward Cass. Mr. Rourke, who was born in New York, received his education at Ottawa, and first engaged in the contracting business in that city. He subsequently was engaged in the early seventies in laying out Indian reserves throughout the Northwest for the government, and later was engaged on the surveys of the C.P.R. in British Columbia. In 1881 he located in this city. Mr. Cass is a native of Ireland, and when a child came with his parents to Canada. They settled at Ottawa, where Mr. Cass received his education. He engaged in the contracting business there. Later he had considerable experience in the States in railroad work and house contracting, coming to Winnipeg in 1882.

The firm has been in existence since the spring of 1883. They have done considerable work in the city, their principal work, however, being for the government. They are the general contractors for the magnificent Hotel Manitoba, the most important piece of work ever carried out in this city. As an illustration of its magnitude it may be mentioned that in addition to the native brick and stone used over 2,000 carloads of material were required. 850 cars of sand were used for the hotel, and at one period of the house's construction they built up, in seven weeks, 850 cords of stone and one million and a half of bricks which required 300 cars of sand to make the mortar. Since Aug. 28, 1889, they did $375,000 worth of work for the N.P.R.R. which amount includes the building of the hotel, office buildings, round house and repair shops.

Auctioneers.

J. T. Wilson.

Mr. John Thornton Wilson was born in Simcoe Co., Ont., in 1859. He lived there until six years of age when he removed to the county of Bruce, where he received his education and lived until twenty years of age. In 1882 he came to Winnipeg; upon his arrival he was engaged in the North Star Planing mills. Four months later he was appointed on the police force which position he retained for four years. He then went into the auction business with Mr. Wm. Furnival, the firm name being Furnival & Wilson. At the end of six months the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wilson purchasing the full interest. He has ever since been engaged in this business and it has now grown until it is probably the most extensive of its kind in the city. For the past nine months Mr. Wilson has handled a number of bankrupt grocery stocks in addition to carry on his business as an auctioneer, general commission merchant and appraiser.

He was elected to the city council in December, 1889, and is chairman of the market, license and health committee. He is one of the stockholders in the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition association, and is always more or less identified with the city's progressive movements. He was married in 1886 to Miss Margaret Williams. The result of this union has been two children.

Nursery.

Richard Alston.

The leading florist of our city is Mr. Richard Alston, who commenced business in this city as a florist and market gardener in the spring of 1885. In the spring of 1890 he branched out in the flower, field and vegetable seed business, but in the fall of the same year he gave up the market garden business to devote his whole time to the cultivation and importation of seeds, bulbs, plants and flowers, in which line he is conducting the most extensive business in this country, his connections extending from Port Arthur to British Columbia. The illustration of the interior of one of his greenhouses which appears in this publication displays a rose tree, photographed in the month of May, that contained 3,146 roses and buds, a really marvellous production. His greenhouses and seed store are situated on the corner of Central avenue and Fourth street S., a very central location and convenient to visitors. The premises are well lighted with incandescent lights, and may be seen to advantage either day or night. Mr. Alston caters to the very best class of trade, and there are but few homes in this city that are not adorned with the products of his greenhouses.

Whilst passing through the city on the 27th of May 1890, their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave Mr. Alston permission to use their coat of arms for his efficiency in cut flower work. He is the first person such an honor has been conferred upon in Canada.

He issues two handsomely illustrated catalogues each year, having a circulation of 15,000 copies.

poor original

Cigars and Tobaccos.

John Erzinger.

Mr. John Erzinger, the leading and most popular tobacconist of this city is a native of Switzerland. He is a pioneer of Manitoba, having come to this province from St. Louis in 1878, since which time he has ever since been actively engaged in this city.

In 1888 he engaged in the tobacco business and has built up a trade of considerable proportions. His stock embraces a full line of—the finest quality of Havana cigars, of which he makes a specialty, smoking and chewing tobaccos, domestic cigars, pipes in briar and meerschaums and all smokers' materials. In cigarettes he carries all the popular kinds. Besides a large local trade, Mr. Erzinger does a jobbing business on a small scale. In connection with his cigar store he conducts a fine tonsorial establishment with baths This portion of his business is the best equipped in the city.

Mr. Erzinger's two sons are now at school in Switzerland. They are soon, however, to return to Winnipeg to make it their future home.

His store is situated in the McIntyre block, a most admirable location. The large patronage Mr. Erzinger receives is the best evidence of his popularity; he has the happy faculty of pleasing all his customers, and bears an enviable reputation for integrity and square business dealings.

American Art Gallery, Mrs. R. E Carr.

The leading photograph gallery of Winnipeg, is that conducted by Mrs. R. E. Carr, at 571½ Main street.

Her parlors are handsomely furnished, where artistic specimens of her art are displayed. The operating rooms are large and excellently lighted, and the dressing rooms, workrooms, etc., are equipped with every convenience and latest apparatus for the conduct of the business.

Mrs. Carr has the patronage of the elite of the city, and is the most skilled photographic artist in the province. Her photographic work compares very favorably with the best in the country both as to pose and finish, and she consequently has the largest patronage in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Carr opened her studio in this city in 1833, having previously studied the art in New York City, New Haven, Conn., and in the Notman Studio in Ottawa, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of the art of photography under experienced artists.

The photographs used in this number were furnished by Mrs. Carr, and were taken expressly for this work. They are life-like representations of the subjects, and are conclusive evidence of the superiority of her art.

The McIntyre Block.

This building, which is owned by Mr. Alex. McIntyre, was built by him last year, and is one of the finest in the city. It has a frontage on Main street of 175 feet, is four stories in height, and is built of Philadelphia and St. Louis red pressed brick and stone. It is most substantially constructed, no expense being spared to make it complete in every respect. Steam heaters, gas and electric lights are in all the rooms, and, in fact, every modern convenience has been supplied, which, coupled with its admirable location, made it the most desirable building in the city for offices, rooms or stores.

THE CITY'S MANUFACTURES.

A VERY GOOD SHOWING.

Enterprises Which Have Kept Pace With Winnipeg's Growth.

Trade Developed With Entire Western Country.

Flour and Oatmeal.

Ogilvie Milling Co.

The name of Ogilvie is a household word in the Dominion of Canada, and the brands of flour known as Ogilvie's Hungarian and Strong Bakers are unexcelled. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, the head of the largest milling industry in Canada, is so well and favorably known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and even in Europe, that no extended comments are here necessary. He possesses a wide and extensive knowledge of milling in all its details, and is undoubtedly one of the most energetic and progressive millers of the age. The various mills owned and operated by the Ogilvies comprise the Royal and Glenora, Montreal, Goderich, Seaforth and Winnipeg, with a total daily capacity of five thousand six hundred barrels (5,600) or equal to nearly 40 cars of flour in 24 hours This would represent two full train loads of 20 cars each.

The Winnipeg mill, more particularly the subject of our sketch here, has lately been increased by the addition of large and improved machinery, to 1,200 barrels daily capacity, and consequently is one of the largest, if not the largest, steam mill in Canada.

No pains or expense are spared to keep the various mills of the Ogilvies up to the very highest standard, and all the latest and most perfect improvements in milling machinery are quickly adopted by this firm. Mr. Ogilvie has an extended system of elevators throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, at all important wheat stations, and this year is further demonstrating his confidence in the Prairie Province by the erection of six additional elevators in new districts, lately opened up by branch railways. The various mills and elevators of this institution afford employment to about five hundred men.

The demand for Ogilvie's flour is not alone confined to Canada, but extends to all importing countries in Europe, while shipments have also been made to China and Japan. The company are considering preparations to open up trade in Jamaica as a result of the recent exhibit made by the Canadian government in that country. The officers of the Winnipeg mill are as follows: W. W. Ogilvie, president; Shirley Ogilvie, vice-president; F. W. Thompson, general manager; W. A. Black, secretary; A. M. Robertson, general superintendent; W. L. Joy, head miller; P. G. Simpson, inspector grain buying department.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co. for the Northwest, is a native of Montreal, and was born January 16th, 1862.

He received his early education in the schools of his native city and at Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the age of 15 he entered the Exchange Bank of Montreal as clerk, remaining in that institution for five years, and in 1882 came to Winnipeg as bookkeeper for the Ogilvie Milling Co.

In December, 1888, he was appointed general manager of the company for the Northwest, and to his energy and business qualifications much of the company's success in this district is due.

Mr. Thompson takes great interest in Winnipeg's material advancement, and is highly esteemed in business circles. He is president of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange.

Nairn's Oatmeal Mill, Higgins Street, Point Douglas.

This well-known mill was built in 1881 by Mr. Stephen Nairn, and is a substantial building, an illustration of which is given in the illustrated edition. The mill is equipped with every modern improvement and the best machinery known to the trade for drying and grinding oats into oatmeal and rolled oats, also machinery for making pot and pearl barley, besides complete sets of stones for grinding chop and feed, a branch of the business largely patronized by the farmers and others needing feed of all kinds.

In connection and adjoining the mill is an elevator of 50,000 bushels capacity, with all the necessary machinery for cleaning, etc., and so built on a private siding from the main line of the C P. R. that grain can be handled with very little cost.

The power is supplied by a 50 horse power Corliss engine. The entire mill is equipped in the most thorough and complete manner, and is second to none in the country. It has a capacity of 200, 00 bushels of oats per year, which is ground into meal and feed.

The trade is constantly increasing, and extends from Port Arthur to Victoria, and from Edmonton to Prince Albert in the north; in fact the sacks with the well known red brand, "Nairn's Oatmeal," will be found all over this vast region, doing service in one way or another.

Mr. Stephen Nairn, the proprietor of this successful enterprise, was born in 1832, at Kelvin Grove, Glasgow, Scotland, and received his early education in his native city. In 1862 he left Scotland and came to Canada, locating near Guelph, where he remained for ten years, engaged in the milling and fuel business. He closed out his business there in 1873, removing to Toronto, where he carried on a large business in fuel until 1881, when he finally came to this city and erected the present mill occupied by him.

Mr. Nairn is one of our most progressive and public spirited citizens, and takes great pride in his chosen city and in everything to advance its material interest. He is president of the Board of Trade, treasurer of the Historical Society and Winnipeg Public Library, and one of the council of the Produce and Grain Exchange. He was married in 1881 to Miss Watt, of Brantford, Ontario.

Iron Works, Engines, Threshers

The Vulcan Iron Company of Manitoba.

This company, the most important manufacturing establishment in this city, and the largest in the western part of Canada, was established in 1881. It is a joint stock company with a capital of $250,000, with officers as follows:



Lt.-Gov. John C. Schultz.



Hon. Thomas Greenway.



A. W. Ross, M.P.



Duncan MacArthur.



H. M. Howell, Q.C.



J. S. Ewart, Q.C.



N. F. Hagel, Q.C.



W. E. Perdue.



H. Swinford



W. Whyte



A. F. Eden.



W. R. Baker



P. W. Thompson.



Stephen Nairn.



D. E. Sprague.



James H. Ashdown

Photographs by Mrs R. E. Carr.

Poor original

Andrew Allan, president; F. H. Brydges, vice-president. W. R. Allan, secretary-treasurer, and J. McKechnie, superintendent.

The plant, which is one of the most complete and best equipped in the country, covers two acres of ground, and consists of foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop, boiler shop, pattern shop, engine and boiler house, brick warehouse for the storage of patterns, office building, stable and sheds.

They are manufacturers of boilers, engines, milling machinery, elevator machinery, and the only concern in Manitoba doing architectural iron work.

They furnished all the iron work in the new Manitoba hotel, and all the architectural iron work utilized in the buildings in this city. They have just put in a complete set of machinery for grinding and corrugating flour mill rolls, and are doing all of the work of this character in the country.

Employment is given to from 60 to 75 men, all of whom are experienced mechanics, and the company is prepared to furnish work of any magnitude.

Their work can be seen all over the country, and in no building calling for first-class work can one fail to find that turned out by the Vulcan Iron Co.

Mr. J. McKechnie, the superintendent, was born in Scotland in 1844, and received his education in his native city Glasgow. He came to America in 1861, and located in Winnipeg in 1872, since which time he has resided here.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited.

This is one of the largest machinery manufacturing works in Canada. The company was established at Brantford, Ontario, as the Brantford Engine Works in 1844, from which time their business extended until 1874, when the company was incorporated under its present name. In 1886 they established works at St. Paul, Minn., where they manufacture their steam fire engines exclusively, the works there being conducted on a very extensive scale. An office and warehouse were opened in Winnipeg in 1881, since which time the company has been carrying on its business for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories through this branch. The warehouse in this city is very commodious and well adapted for carrying and displaying their manufactures. They carry in stock here engines and boilers of all sizes, shingle machines, planers, portable engines, threshers, saw mills, saw mill machinery, elevator machinery and all supplies. Their elevator machinery is used almost exclusively throughout this country for which they make a specialty here.

The works of the company are at Brantford, and are well equipped with all modern facilities, having lately been remodelled, introducing new power and new machinery of the very best pattern, and constant employment is given to 350 men. The company is most favorably and well known from one end of Canada to the other, having branch establishments at the different centres of the Dominion. Their foreign trade is also of considerable magnitude, their principal points for export being Australia, Chili, Brazil and Germany.

The main articles of their manufacture are engines, boilers of all sizes, saw mills varying in sizes from the light portable mills to the heavy mills used on the coast, shingle machines, edgers and all sawmill machinery, woodworking machinery and elevator machinery and supplies. The well-known Champion agricultural engine is of their manufacture, being sold in this country with the Buffalo Pitt's California thresher. Their steam fire engines are also, through their points of merit, much in demand; the smaller makes are arranged so as to be drawn by hand, being suitable for small towns and villages. The paid-up capital stock of the company is $250,000, and the officers are: C. H. Waterous, president; J. E. Waterous, vice-president; C. H. Waterous, Jr., general manager, and Fred T. Wilkes, secretary-treasurer. The Winnipeg branch is under the efficient management of Mr. Geo. W. Erb.

Stevens & Burns.

This firm was established at London, Ontario, in 1875. In 1878 they were contractors for the waterworks for the city of London, Ont., and have built several systems of waterworks since that time. They are now more particularly engaged in the manufacture of waterworks, contractors' supplies, portable and traction engines, threshing machinery, as well as stationary engines and boilers, engineers' and plumbers' brass goods, steamfitters' supplies, hay presses, saw mill machinery, etc. In fact the firm is one of the largest, and its factory one of the most complete in Canada. They possess every facility for the successful operation of their business, and many in this province who have used their goods attest their durability and completeness of finish,

They established a warehouse in Winnipeg in 1882 and supplied the trade of Manitoba with threshing engines and separators a year of two previous to that time through Messrs. Westbrook & Fairchild. Since the date of the establishment of their warehouse here they have continued to supply customers in the province with such goods as they manufacture and required to keep them in order direct from Winnipeg. Mr. John Stevens has charge of the firm's business for Manitoba and the N.W.T.

Brewers.

The Redwood Brewery.

The superiority of the ales, porter and lager beer manufactured here has for several years past been acknowledged by dealers and consumers, and the product of this famous establishment has met with an enormous sale throughout this entire section of the country.

The Redwood Brewery covers an area of seven acres, lying between Main street and the Red river, the location being an eminently good one for the conduct of the business.

The establishment consists of a four and a half storied malt house, brew house, bottling and cask department, storage vaults, and other adjuncts of a first-class brewery, and is equipped with all the latest and improved machinery and appliances.

The capacity of the brewery is 150,00 gallons per year. Employment is given to forty men while sixteen head of horses are required for the delivery and handling of the product in the city.

A very large shipping business is also done, and in every town throughout the province an agency has been established, the product being also shipped to the Pacific coast, to Victoria and Vancouver, where Drewry's lager is as well known as here in Winnipeg.

Mr. Drewry bought out the old establishment in 1877, and since that time has enlarged and improved it until to-day the Redwood Brewery is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in Canada.

With the late purchase by Mr. Drewry of the Empire Brewing and Malting company, he has further increased his facilities for handling the trade, making it second to none in the country. None but the very best ingredients enter into the manufacture of the products of the brewery, native barley being exclusively used, and the beer, ale and porter is equal to the best from the States or England.

Mr. Drewry holds diplomas from Toronto, Ottawa and Manitoba as an evidence of the superior quality of article produced over competitors.

Mineral Waters.

Blackwood Bros.,

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of mineral and aerated waters, fruits, syrups, etc., etc., cor. Portage avenue and Colony street, Winnipeg.

This firm was established in Winnipeg in the year 1882 for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of mineral and aerated waters, fruit syrups, etc., having been previously in business in Montreal. The partners are Mr. Wm. Blackwood, who superintends the working of the establishment in Winnipeg, and Mr. A. T. R. Blackwood, who travels for the company and attends to the business outside the city. They have agencies established at various points in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and do a very extensive business in their various thirst quenching manufactures in these parts as well as in Manitoba. They employ on an average some forty hands and the capacity of their soda water machinery is over 1,500 dozen bottles per working day of ten hours, while during the summer months the factory has frequently to run day and night. Their main building, which we illustrate, is solidly constructed of brick, and the flooring, including cellars and bottle sheds, extends to nearly 19,000 square feet, exclusive of their extensive stabling barns and cooperage. There is in actual use in the business something over (30,000) thirty thousand dozen bottles of all sorts, and with all these, the demand for their productions is so great that their resources are frequently taxed to the uttermost to make the supply keep pace with it.

Messrs. Blackwood were awarded medals for their manufactures at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and at Paris in 1878; and also have received diplomas at the provincial exhibitions in Quebec in 1877, and Manitoba in 1886. Their machinery is all of the latest improved pattern and from the best makers, and all their goods they guarantee to be pure, wholesome, free from metallic or other contamination and of the very best quality. They are fortunate in possessing a well which furnishes a copious supply of water of a most superior description. So great is its flow that although something like 3,000 gallons per day has been taken from it since they started business it shows no signs of exhaustion.

Ice.

The Arctic Ice Co.

This company was established in 1883 by J. S. Nicholson, C. H. McNaughton and R. Strachan who carried on the business until 1885, when Mr. Strachan retired, since which time Messrs. Nicholson and McNaughton have conducted

Poor original

the affairs of the company and are sole proprietors. When the company was first organized it started with two small temporary warehouses, total capacity of 2,000 tons, which were located on Ross and King streets. The business increased rapidly and finding their premises too small they purchased property on the corner of Fountain and Logan streets, erecting the permanent ice warehouses in 1884, one building 30x128 feet in dimensions and 20 feet high and another 40x50 feet and 20 feet high with a total capacity of 4,000 tons.

The business still increased and they were compelled to still further extend their warehouse capacity, which resulted in the erection of their new warehouse in Fort Rouge on the banks of the Red river. This building is 40x 150 feet in dimensions and 22 feet in height and has a capacity of 5,000 tons. Employment is given to twelve men and six teams are required to deliver the ice to consumers in this city.

During the winter months a large business is done by the company in supplying ice to consumers which is condensed into water. The freezing process precipitates the alkali in the water and thus renders it soft and preferable to hard water supplied by the water company.

A large business is also done in supplying ice to the different towns on the Southwestern railroad between this city and Deloraine. They also supply the ice houses on the C.P.R. from Port Arthur to Banff as well as the Redwood and Winnipeg breweries.

During the ice harvest in winter 10 to 50 men are given employment and 15 to 18 teams are utilized in the transaction of business.

Mr. J. S. Nicholson is a native of Beauharnais, Quebec, and was born Feb. 14th, 1855. He received his education at Huntingdon Academy, and after leaving school went to Valley. field, engaging in farming for about two years. He then formed a partnership with his brother in the grain business, which continued for four years, after which it dissolved. Mr. J. S. Nicholson going to California. Here he spent four years, but did not engage in business. After a short visit to his former home, he again came west, and finding Manitoba the most inviting field settled in Winnipeg, arriving here on the anniversary of his birth, Feb. 14th, 1883. During this year he formed the present partnership and has been identified with Winnipeg's progress ever since. Mr. Nicholson was elected alderman for Ward 1 by acclamation the present year, to fill the place vacated by Alderman Ross.

Mr. C. H. McNaughton was born Feb. 1, 1861, at Hemmingford, Quebec, and received his early education at the schools of his native town. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, at which he worked in Quebec until 1881, when he went to Gardner, Mass. Here he remained for one year and then came to Winnipeg, arriving here in 1882. He formed a partnership with D. McCormick, the firm being D McCormick & Co., general contractors. This continued for one year, when he retired and formed the present partnership.

Lumber.

Dick, Banning & Co, Manufacturers of Lumber, Shingles and Lath.

This is one of the pioneer firms of Winnipeg, and was established in 1872 by W. R. Dick and W. W. Banning. The firm's name was Dick & Banning until 1882, when upon the admission of J. Dick it became Dick, Banning & Co. Mr. Banning died in 1885, but the firm name remains unchanged his estate retaining his interest.

Their mills are located at Keewatin, covering an area of 30 acres, and is one of the best equipped in the country. The plant consists of the saw mill, planing mill, lath mill and dry kiln, the latter being the only one in the country, and has a capacity of 90,000 feet of lumber. They own 100 square miles of timber lands, located on the tributaries of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy river, and operate two steam boats which tow the logs from the camps to the mill. Employment is given to about 100 men at the mills, while a like number find employment in the various camps.

The mill has a capacity of 10,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and the product, which consists of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, lath and mouldings, is shipped all over Manitoba and the Northwest Territories as far west as Regina. Their yards and offices in this city are located opposite the Canadian Pacific railway depot.

Having a thorough practical experience of many years in the business, and possessing ample capital and superior facilities, they are enabled to offer special inducements to the trade, contractors and builders.

D. E. Sprague.

One of our most prominent and public spirited citizens is Mr. D.E.Sprague, who came to Winnipeg in 1872, at which time he associated himself with Mr. W. J, Macaulay in the lumber business. Previous to his arrival in the Northwest he was connected with the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. at Orillia and Waubashene. In 1882 he established his present lumber business, and it has since steadily grown to its now large proportions. The saw and planing mills contain machinery of the latest and most approved makes for the manufacture of lumber and its preparation for the market. In fact the mills possess every facility for the successful operation of the business, the plant altogether being compact, and the most perfect system prevails in all departments. The mill has one circular saw which, running ten hours, cuts fifty thousand feet of lumber, shingles and lath. Employment is given to an average of forty men the year around.

Mr. Sprague manufactures in the neighborhood of five million feet of lumber per year, about half of which is from American and half Canadian pine logs. His trade is of a very extensive nature, extending throughout all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest. In all affairs of a public nature for the advancement of the city Mr. Sprague figures conspicuously, and he is looked upon as one of the city's most enterprising and progressive business men. He is vice-president of the Winnipeg Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition association, and is one of the board of directors of the Winnipeg general hospital, for which institution Mr. Sprague has done considerable, taking much pride in his work in this direction.

Carriage Tops.

A. C. McRae.

A local industry which has grown into considerable importance is the business of Mr. A. C. McRae, who is a wholesale dealer in trimming goods and manufacturer of carriage top and seat trimmings. He established himself here four years ago, starting on a small scale and the business has from that time doubled each succeeding year, and his trade now extends from this city to British Columbia The excellent quality and workmanlike finish of the goods he turns out make them in demand more and more as their superiority over the imported article become known. The best of material is used in all his articles of manufacture, and with the facilities he possesses he is enabled to meet all competition. He is agent for the hacks, carriages and buggies manufactured by John Campbell, of London, Ont.

Mr. McRae manufactures a two bow top for a buggy which is an article of considerable merit. It possesses the twofold advantage that when let down it forms a hood, thereby protecting the top from dust and dirt, and when up it avoids the usual difficulty of bending when entering or leaving the buggy having the ordinary top.

Hotels.

The Clarendon.

This, the leading first-class hotel of Winnipeg, is conceded to be in building, equipment, location and management, one of the best hotels in Canada.

It is a handsome five story building of modern architecture, with fire-proof walls, and has every modern convenience of luxury, including electric call bells, gas and electric lights in all rooms, elevators for passenger and baggage, steam heat, baths and unsurpassed water and sewerage system.

The house is situated on Portage avenue and Donald streets, in close proximity to the public buildings, business houses theatres and churches, street cars passing the doors by which all parts of the city can be reached.

The rotunda, the finest in the west, billiard room and bar are large and commodious, handsomely frescoed and furnished in the most modern style of art The corridors and parlors are spacious and furnished with taste and elegance.

The rooms available for guests number 145, the house easily accommodating 300 guests.

The rooms are all large and luxuriantly furnished, having been entirely refitted a short time ago. A large number are en suite and are provided with baths and other conveniences. Large sample rooms are provided on the ground floor for commercial travellers, besides a number conveniently situated in the business quarter of the city for the use of the commercial travelling patrons of the house. The finest Turkish bath in Canada has just been opened in the hotel, where patrons can enjoy the luxury of a Turkish bath without leaving the premises. The dining room has a seating capacity of 150, and the service and attendance is of the very best.

Messrs. George Rutley and P. McCaffrey, the proprietors are thorough hotel men, and are well and favorably known to the travellers of both continents.

They opened the house May 1, 1890, and through their liberal and excellent management have attracted to it the elite of the travelling public.

Mr. Harry Bertram, the chief clerk, is also well known throughout the Dominion and the States. The hotel is conducted on the American plan, and is the equal of any hotel in the North west.



CHAS. H WHEELER



WALTER CHESTERTON.



GEORGE BROWNE.



DR. W. F. CLARK



ALEX. McINTYRE



GEORGE H STREVEL



JOHN DICK.



W. R. DICK



D. E ADAMS



A W. AUSTIN.



A HOLLOWAY



GEO J MACLSON



W F. DOLL.



E. W. MATTHEWS



LYMAN DWIGHT



JAMES M CLARK.

Photographs by Mrs R. E. Carr

Original



General Insurance.

A. Holloway, General Insurance Agent.

There is no better known agency in Winnipeg and throughout Manitoba and the Northwest than that conducted by Mr. A. Holloway, whose handsome offices are located in the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company's block, corner of Main street and Portage avenue. Mr. Holloway was engaged in insurance for some years in Quebec. In 1882 he came to Winnipeg, opening an office representing the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company and the London Guarantee and Accident Com any. Since then he has added from time to time the several agencies he now represents. He is the general agent for Manitoba and the Territories of the following well known fire, marine, life, accident and guarantee insurance companies whose capital and funds represent the enormous aggregate of $25,000,000, viz., Quebec Fire Assurance Company, National Assurance Company, Eastern Assurance Company, Union Assurance Society, London Guarantee and Accident Company, London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. His offices are without doubt the handsomest and most convenient y arranged insurance quarters in the city.

A large force of competent clerks is employed and all classes of insurance are transacted and losses promptly and satisfactorily settled.

The Quebec Fire Insurance Co.

The Quebec Fire Assurance Co. of which Mr. Holloway is general agent for Manitoba, Northwest Territory and British Columbia was established in 1818. The head office is in Quebec, and agencies are located in all the principal cities of the Dominion.

This is the oldest Canadian Insurance Co. by 15 years and its experience of over 70 years is not its least valuable asset.

The officers are—Edwin Jones, president; G. R. Renfrew, vice-president, and W. W. Welsh, secretary.

The National Assurance Co.

The National Assurance Company was established in 1822, with head offices in Dublin, Ireland, and branches in all parts of the world.

Mr. Harold Engelbach is the secretary and actuary at the home office, and Mr. Mathew C. Hinshaw, who has just taken over the management, for the Dominion, with the head offices in Montreal. Under Mr. Hinshaw's guidance it is expected the company will not only maintain the position it holds in Canada, but that a healthy increase will be the result of his executive ability.

The Eastern Assurance Co.

The Eastern Assurance Company, one of the most substantial fire insurance companies of Canada, was established in 1888, with head office in Halifax, N.S. The officers are John Doull, president, Charles D. Cory, managing director, and D. C. Edwards secretary.

This, althongh a young, is a solid, vigorous and progressive company. The stockholders comprise the wealthiest people of the eastern provinces. The local board consists of James Redmond, Esq. (chairman), F. W. Stobart, Esq., C. S. Hoare, Esq., R. T. Riley, Esq., and Geo. F. Galt, Esq. The managing director, Chas. D. Cory, Esq., is well and favorably known as a most careful underwriter, and the success achieved and progress made by the company abundantly testify to his ability.

The Union Assurance Society.

The Union Assurance Society was established in 1714, with principal offices in London, England. Stephen Soames, Esq., is chairman, and Charles Darrell Esq., secretary at the home office, and T. L. Morrisey, Esq., is the manager for the Dominion of Canada with offices in Montreal.

The Union is amongst the very oldest and wealthiest of insurance companies and its business extends all over the globe. The company only entered the Dominion in October, 1890, and has already established for itself a reputation for fair and honorable dealing.

The London Guarantee and Accident Co.

The London Guarantee and Accident company was established in 1869, the head offices of which are in London, England, where Mr. E. G. Laughton Anderson is the secretary. Mr. A. T. McCord is manager for the Dominion with offices at Toronto.

This company embraces, as the name implies, guarantee and accident insurance and in both branches transacts a large business in the Dominion. They are just completing arrangements to enter the United States.

The London and Lancashire Life Insurance Co

The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co. was established in 1862. The head offices for Canada are situated in Montreal. This old and reliable institution, under the careful management of B. Hal. Brown, Esq., continues to hold its own in the competition for business and still maintains that record of which it may be justly proud. "Never contested a claim." The following features of the annual report for 1890 speak volumes for Mr. Brown's ability. "Increase in amount of new business effected." "Increase in total amount in force." "Increase of assets and surplus" "Reduction of expense ratio." The assets in Canada now amount to $1,250,915, and the surplus to policy holders in Canada $300,000. The Dominion directorate consists of Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., chairman; Robert Benny, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., Sandford Fleming, Esq., C.M.G.

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co. was established in 1863, and is the largest marine company in the world, having agencies and branches in all the principal cities of the globe.

The head offices of this company for Canada are in Montreal, under the management of E. L. Bond, Esq.

Great Northwestern Telegraph Co.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Co., of Canada, is one of the Dominion's largest and most important corporations: it is also the oldest company in Winnipeg, being the first to give the city telegraphic communication. In 1871 or '72 the first lines were put in this city by the company, which was then known as the Northwestern Tel. Co., with headquarters at Milwaukee. Their line ran through Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Northwestern States to as far as Winnipeg. In 1880 or '81 that company was absorbed by the Western Union Tel. Co., and then the Great Northwestern was organized, building a line from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. Subsequently the Montreal Tel. Co. and the Dominion Co. purchased the Great Northwestern charter, amalgamating the three companies under the name of the Great Northwestern Tel. Co., the present system. The head offices are at Toronto, and the executive officers are: Erastus, Wiman, president; H. P. Dwight, vice-president and general manager; Frederick Roper, secretary and auditor; and Arthur Cox, treasurer and superintendent of supplies.

Mr. Lyman Dwight, the company's superintendent at Winnipeg, took charge here in April, 1889. He has made a host of friends in this city. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details necessary to successfully fill his position.

REAL ESTATE IN WINNIPEG.

COMPARISON OF VALUES—PROPERTY CHEAPER IN WINNIPEG THAN IN ANY OTHER CITY IN THE COUNTRY.

This short article is designed to show that Winnipeg property is the cheapest in America. It has been clearly shown that Winnipeg is soon to become a great manufacturing centre, owing to the great water power available, the cheap fuel obtainable and the vast market possible. A glance at any map shows it to be the centre of the continent, while already it is a phenominal railway centre. It is the distributing point and the head centre in every important sense of nearly two thousand million acres of rich territory. The opinions of prominent, capable and disinterested outsiders are quoted by the score in which Winnipeg's position, advantages and prospects are extolled. Its youth, vigor and past substantial and symmetrical growth have classed it among the wonders of the west and are the best guarantee for its future.

On carefully examining into present real estate values in this city we find that in comparison with smaller cities, they are from 50 to 80% less. For instance we may name a few cities about the same size as Winnipeg and compare values. Take Duluth, Butte, Galveston, Spokane Falls, Victoria, Dallas and such places that are nearly all considerably smaller than Winnipeg, and all with much inferior backing in these, yet we find best retail business property selling as high as $1,500.00 per foot while in in Winnipeg it can be bought at less than half that price. Take best wholesale business property. In the other cities named it sells freely at from $600.00 to $800.00 per foot, in Winnipeg, which is a much greater centre and distributing point than any of them, and the same property is purchaseable at from $75.00 to $125.00 per foot, or nearly 90% less. The same tremendous difference exists in choice residence property. In other cities named it sells at from $150.00 to $200.00 per foot, in Winnipeg at from $20.00 to $30.00 per foot.

Cheap and ordinary residence property in other similar cities sells at prices ranging all the way from $25.00 to $125.00 per foot,

poor original

in Winnipeg the same property is now obtainable at about one-tenth those figures or say from $3.00 to $10.00 per foot. Now take adjoining acre property. In the other named cities the prices are from $300 00 to to $3,000.00 per acre. In Winnipeg, $30.00 to $300.00 per acre.

Finally let us name a few cities that have a population of from four to twelve thousand people—all less than half the size of Winnipeg; such as Fairhaven, Great Falls, Helena, Vancouver, West Superior and such places. In these we find the prices are invariably, and in all classes of property from three to six times as high as in Winnipeg.

Need anything more be said? Let the facts speak. This showing will surprise the thousands of readers of this article and all will agree that truly in Winnipeg is the cheapest property in America.

A. W. Ross & Co, Real Estate Brokers, Cor. Portage Avenue and Main Street.

This enterprising and energetic firm has done a great deal in spreading abroad a correct knowledge of the boundless resources of the Dominion and promoting the natural development of Manitoba and the Northwest.

They have handed a large amount of city property within the last year, and they report a steady appreciation of property in all parts of the city. The firmness exhibited by owners in holding to their prices is a sign of confidence that augurs well for the future. Enquiries are being received from such important cities as New York, Boston and Chicago as to the prospects for profitable investment, and within the last two or three months they have made some large sales to outside parties.

Mr. A. W. Ross, was born near London, Ont. and received his education at Toronto University graduating from there in 1876.

He came to Winnipeg in June, 1877, and was admitted to the bar of Manitoba in February, 1878. He formed a partnership with his brother, W. H. Ross, the firm being Ross & Ross.

In the fall of 1881 he started in the real estate doing a most successful business. During the "boom" he was the largest operator in Winnipeg but like most of others carried too much on margins and lost everything. Nothing daunted by past reverses Mr. Ross in 1884 went to the new city of Vancouver and engaged in real estate with Mr. Ceperly the firm being Ross & Ceperley. Here he soon regained some of his lost wealth, and in the fall of 1890 returned to Winnipeg and again opened up in real estate. He was a member of the local Legislature for some years, when he was asked to contest the County of Lisgar in 1882, his opponent being the present Lieut.-Governor, whom he defeated. He was returned by acclamation at the next general election in 1887 and at the last general election was re-elected by a majority of 190.

He is one of our most public spirited citizens, and has done much to bring Winnipeg's advantages to the notice of capitalists in the various cities of the east and United States.

Gordon & Suckling.

One of the most widely and favorably known real estate firms in the city is that of Gordon & Suckling, whose handsome offices are at 374 Main street, Winnipeg, with branch offices at 32 Toronto street, Toronto. Their confidence in Winnipeg's great future is unbounded and their enterprise and ability is directed unstintedly towards building up and advancing its interests in every possible way. Their great success in handling property for clients has established them in an enviable position amongst Winnipeg's most substantial and progressive citizens.

Mr. C. M. Gordon, before opening a business in Winnipeg, conducted a most successful real estate business in Toronto for a number of years. After, however, having carefully and personally examined into the advantages, resources and prospects of most of the rising cities in the west and on the Pacific coast, he decided to make Winnipeg his future home. Not the least attraction for him was Manitoba's delightful and unequalled climate. This, and the fact that while Winnipeg has the largest and best backing of all the cities on the continent, its realty is the cheapest, induced him not only to invest largely in property, but also to bring his family to the "Heart city of America." Born near Goderich, Ontario, and having received a liberal education, he embarked in business with one of Toronto's leading wholesale hardware houses, where he spent eight years. While still engaged in commercial pursuits investments in Toronto property made money for him rapidly, and eventually the charms of real estate won him from mercantile life, and now his whole attention is given to real estate, on which he is an authority.

Mr. Walter Suckling, the other member of this firm, has been for eight years engaged in and thoroughly familiar with the real estate business of the city, having given special attention to the management of estates. He was born in Birmingham, England, and while yet a child his parents removed to Sherbrooke, Quebec, and thence with them he came to this city in the early days.

This firm spends money liberally in advertising abroad Winnipeg's great advantages not only for investers in real estate, but also for capitalists in all branches of trade and commerce. They are foremost in every legitimate movement intended to benefit the city, and they expect Winnipeg at an early date to enter upon an era of progress and development that will astonish the world. They distribute information of all kinds to enquirers and outsiders with a generous hand, and recipients may be satisfied of one thing—namely, that such information is reliable. Any monetary institution in Winnipeg can inform strangers as to their reliability and financial standing.

D Campbell & Co, 415 Main Street.

Mr. D. Campbell has been a resident of Toronto for over twenty years, and while there was connected with the Bank of Toronto for fourteen years, during seven of which he was manager of the Barrie branch of that institution.

During the last six years of his residence in Toronto he operated very largely in real estate, and did a large and successful business.

He has only recently removed to Winnipeg, opening up a real estate office at 415 Main street, and will engage extensively in properties in this city and vicinity.

His extensive business experience in Toronto will doubtless smooth his way to prosperity in his adopted city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SOME NOTABLE PUBLIC MEN.

Review of the Career of His Honor Lieut. Governor Schultz.

Hon. John Christian Schultz, Lieut.-Governor of our province, is of Danish descent, and is the son of the late William Schultz, merchant, of Amherstburgh, Ontario. Governor Schultz was born at Amherstburgh, January 1st 1840. He was educated in arts at Oberlin, Ohio, and in medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and at Victoria University, Cobourg. In 1860 he graduated as an M.D. That year he came to the Northwest, and was leader of the Canadian party at the time of the rebellion of 1869-70. He was seized, imprisoned and sentenced to death by Riel, but escaped. In December, 1872, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council for the Northwest Territories. He was a member of the Dominion board of health for Manitoba and Northwest Territories; was president of the Northwest Trading Co; was a director of the Man. Southwestern Colonization railway, and one of the board of governors of the Manitoba Medical board. He was first returned to Parliament for Lisgar in the Commons on Manitoba entering the Dominion, March, 1871, and sat until the general election of 1882. When first entering Parliament he made a most able speech on the Indian question, which met with high approval from Lord Dufferin, and which tended to shape the Government's Indian policy. He was called to the Senate on September 22, 1882. He is a Liberal-Conservative in politics. In 1888 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Lieut.-Governor Schultz is a warm friend of the Indian, and has done much to ameliorate his condition. He is also a warm advocate of Canadian sentiment and progress.

Hon. Thomas Greenway.

Mr. Greenway is the eldest son of the late Thos. Greenway, formerly of Cornwall, Eng., and latterly of Stephen, County of Huron. He was born in Cornwall, Eng., March 23, 1838, and came to Canada in 1841, where he was educated. He was reeve of the township of Stephen, Ont., for ten years. Was an unsuccessful candidate for South Huron in the Commons at the general election of 1872, and at the general election of 1874. He was returned by acclamation to the House of Commons for the same constituency, on sitting member M. C. Cameron being unseated Febrxary 11, 1875, and held the seat for the rest of the term. He arrived in Manitoba in October, 1878, and devoted considerable attention to locating settlers from western Ontario in southern Manitoba. He was first returned to parliament by acclamation, for Mountain, at the general election of 1879, and was re-elected at the next general election in 1883. He was leader of the opposition during the fourth, fifth and sixth legislatures. He was again returned for Mountain at the general election for 1886. On the fall of the Norquay and Harrison administrations in 1887 he was called upon to form a government, and in January, 1888, he was elected as premier of the province, and has most ably filled his position. He was the means



N. N. Cole



W. G. White.



E. C. Manahan



S. R. Hunter



C. M. Gordon.



Walter Suckling



D. Campbell.



Edward Cass



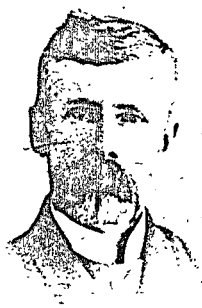
J. S. Nicholson



C. H. McNaughton



J. T. Wilson



W. H. Rourke

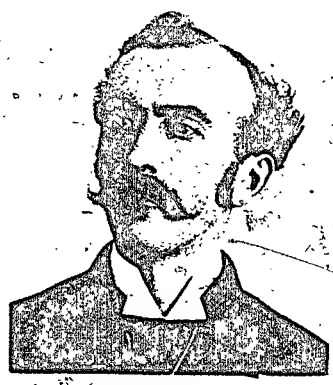


C. M. Farney.

Photographs by Mrs. R. E. Call



W. A. McKay.

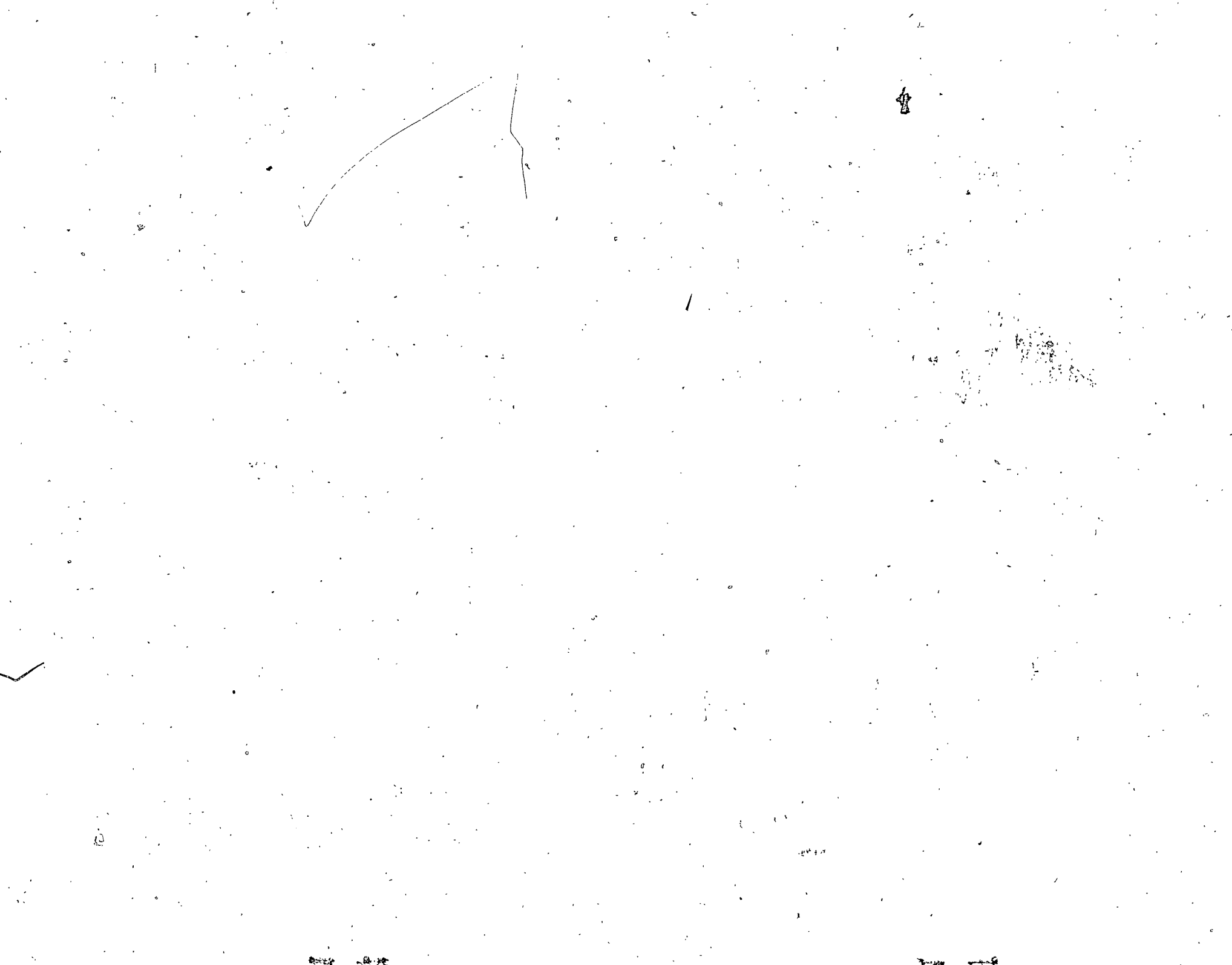


John Erzinger



W. C. McRae

poor original



of bringing about the abolition of the disallowance policy of the Dominion government and gave us competition in railways. His government also gave the province a national system of education and abolished the official use of the French language. As a promoter of the welfare of the farmers he has been an important factor by establishing farmers' institutes throughout the country and promoting a vigorous immigration policy.

E. L. Drewry,

The well-known proprietor of the Redwood Brewery, is a native of London, England, and was born in 1851.

His father was an extensive brewer in Newport, Wales, and in 1860 the family emigrated to St. Paul, Minn., at that time a mere hamlet.

The subject of this sketch after his arrival in St. Paul, attended a public school for a number of years, completing his education in Dixon's Commercial College. He next entered his father's brewery to learn that trade. In 1874 he moved to Pembina, previous to which time he was married to the eldest daughter of Mr. James Starkey, a member of the first legislature of Minnesota. In 1877 he moved to Winnipeg and commenced operations at the Redwood brewery.

He was an alderman in the city council of Winnipeg, having represented ward 6 for two years—1883 and 1884. He has always manifested a warm interest in public affairs. He is Liberal-Conservative in politics.

Mr. Drewry was returned to parliament at the general election in 1886, for North Winnipeg, serving one term in the local legislature and refused a renomination. In 1891 he refused to accept a nomination for Winnipeg in the Commons. He is president of the Permanent Mortgage and Trust Co., and also of the Winnipeg Rifle Range Co.; vice-president of the Lake of the Woods Gold and Silver Reduction company; vice-president of the Drewry Brewing and Bottling Co., of St. Paul, Minn., director in the British North American Insurance Co.; Winnipeg General Hospital, and honorary president of the Winnipeg Lacrosse Club; member of the Board of Trade, Grain Exchange, and one of the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association. Mr. Drewry has identified himself with every enterprise having for its object Winnipeg's advancement, and is esteemed very highly by every citizen.

Fred. W. Drewry

is a native of England, and was born in 1855. In 1860 he came with parents to St. Paul, Minn., and received his education in the public schools of that city, and at the St. Paul Business College.

In 1881 he came to Winnipeg, joining his brother, Mr. E. L. Drewry, in the Redwood brewery. Mr. F. W. Drewry has a very thorough knowledge of the brewing business in all its various details, having received his training and practical experience in his father's extensive establishment in St. Paul.

He takes an active part in the management of the establishment here, and has entire charge of the affairs of the brewery during the absence of his brother, Mr. E. L. Drewry. He is vice president of the Junior Conservatives, vice-president of St. George's Society and St. John's Tennis Club, one of the managing committee of the Winnipeg Lacrosse Club and a member of the Winnipeg Rowing Club.

In 1881 he was married to the eldest daughter of Col. A. R. Kiefer, of St. Paul, whom he lost by death in 1885.

Mr. Drewry is one of our most energetic citizens, and takes great interest in all questions concerning the city's progress. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and takes an active part in all political questions. He has been pressed to accept several political positions, but has always refused to accept office.

George Browne.

George Browne, one of our leading architects, was born in Montreal and is the youngest son of the late George Browne, of that city who was for many years a prominent architect and extensive owner of real estate. Mr. Browne is of English and Irish ancestry and a descendant of General Seaban, governor of Gibraltar, who was a distinguished officer in the reign of George the second. After leaving the Montreal high school Mr. Browne entered his father's office, and at the age of eighteen went to New York, where he studied in the office of Mr. Russell Sturgis, who was at that time one of the leading architects of the Empire city. At the end of three years he visited Europe, where he remained for three years and a-half, studying the different styles of architecture in England, Ireland, France, Italy and Switzerland. He took a course at South Kensington school of art, and was awarded prizes at the International competition in the class for design.

In 1879 he came to Manitoba and entered for a homestead and pre-emption of 320 acres in the Tiger Hills district south of Holland, which was then a wild and unsettled country. After undergoing for some years the hardships and privations of a pioneer life, he came to Winnipeg and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1883 he was married to Louisa Anna, daughter of the late Capt. E. E. Nicolls, of H. M. 56th Reg., foot, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Nicolls, of H. M. 72nd Highlanders.

Mr. Brown's ability as an architect is unquestionably of the highest order. That he profited by his study of the architecture of the leading centres of the world is best evidenced in the buildings he has erected in this city, a few among which may be mentioned: The Massey building, Miller, Morse & Co.'s building; the City market, which was won in competion; the Granite Curling rink, which has a clear span of 95x200 feet; the buildings on the ten farms for Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart; Maple Shade, the private residence of Mr. Geo. H. Strevel; the Strevel terrace, the residences of Mr. T. J. McBride, R. H. Agur, R. H. Bryce, J. C. Gordon and the one occupied by Hugh John Macdonald, M. P.

Mr. Browne has a number of very large buildings in contemplation, which will very likely be built within a short time.

Chas. H. Wheeler.

Mr. Chas. H. Wheeler was born fifty years ago in Lutterworth, county of Leicester, England, where he was educated at the grammar school and by the Vicar of the parish. He decided to adopt the profession of architecture, and began his calling by mastering the rudiments, having first served a technical course at the carpenter's bench, and in turn on the bricklayer's scaffold, at practical painting, and at the banker of the stonemason. He also learnt the art of pattern-making at the Coventry Engine and Art Metal Works, and subsequently was student and clerk of works under two eminent London architects. Mr. Wheeler has carried out many important works not only in London and the provinces, but on the continent of Europe. That his ability is highly appreciated in Manitoba is shown by the number of leading structures he has erected throughout the province, and his buildings, to the general observer, will illustrate that he is a master of his art. He came to this country in the spring of 1892, since which time he has been actively engaged. He gained the Holy Trinity competition over sixty competitors from all parts of America. Besides building this handsome church he has carried out over two hundred and seventy other works in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, including the Home for Incurables, Portage la Prairie; Merchants' bank, Brandon, which is an architectural gem; Moosomin Methodist church, Queen's hotel, Moosomin; High school, Port Arthur; Jail, Portage la Prairie, and in this city the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Senator Sanford's warehouse, G. F. & J. Galt's warehouse, George D. Wood and Co.'s warehouse; Maxwell and Co.'s warehouse, James Robertson and Co.'s warehouse, Baskerville and Co.'s warehouse; Regina Anglican church and Morden Methodist church; Euclid schools, the residences of F. H. Mathewson and E. F. Stephenson, and for next season he has in preparation nearly a dozen large residences for well-known citizens.

Mr. Wheeler takes great interest in music. Having filled important musical positions in the old country at various times and in various places has enabled him to cope with most problems that vex the artists' soul over here. His work in this connection, both as a vocalist and choir-trainer, musician and critic, is too well-known to need comment. Two of Mr. Wheeler's sons took part in the Riel rebellion, one of whom, George Victor Wheeler, was killed in the action at Fish Creek; the other, Alfred Harry, is following his profession with success in St. Paul, Minn. A third son, Charles Willie, is assistant architect to his father in this city.

Mr. Wheeler is of a very liberal disposition, and is always ready to assist in every move for the benefit of his adopted city.

Walter Chesterton.

Mr. Chesterton was born at Kensington, London, England, in the year 1845. He was educated at private schools, and studied at South Kensington school of art. He was articled to Messrs. Waller & Son, Lyall street, Belgrave square, London, with whom he remained nine years. In 1871 he came to Canada and commenced practice at Ottawa, where he built the postoffice, custom and inland revenue office, building for the Dominion government and St. George's church, in addition to various private residences and business premises, besides taking professional charge of the erection of the Ottawa branch of the Bank of Montreal, St. Andrew's church and the Collegiate Institute for Montreal architects.

When the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was instituted Mr. Chesterton was nominated by Lord Lorne associate architect, entitling him to to the title of A. R. C. A.

He came to Winnipeg in 1881, soon afterwards being joined by Mr. McNichol, of Scotland, and practised under the firm name of Chesterton & McNichol, but for the past seven years Mr. Chesterton has been alone. The principal public buildings he has erected were the jail for the eastern judicial district, reformatory for boys, Brandon; public school, Regina; the public schools of Fort Rouge and Stonewall, now

Poor original

in course of erection; officers' quarters, Fort Rouge and St. Mary's church, Virden. Among the private residences may be mentioned those of A. W. Ross, M.P., Fort Rouge; J Stewart Tupper and Ernest Stewart, Assiniboine street; J. M. Ross, formerly Mr. McKilligan's, Donald street; J. Beverly Robertson, Edmonton street, and many other business premises and private dwellings in the town and country.

The high class of work entrusted to Mr. Chesterton's charge stamps him as an architect of rare ability.

J. W. Harris,

The city surveyor and assessment commissioner of Winnipeg, is of Irish-Welsh extraction, and was born at Kemptville, Ont. He received his rudimentary education in the private and grammar schools of his native town, completing a course at Toronto university. He selected the profession of civil engineering and surveying, passing his final examinations and receiving diploma of C. E. and P. L. S. in 1866. After practicing his profession a short time in Ontario he went to the Western States, stopping first at Rockford, Illinois, where he took up the profession of teaching. He had charge of graded and high schools here until the year 1869, when he went to Central Iowa, where he still continued to take an active interest in educational matters until 1871. As principal of those graded and high schools he introduced successfully an abbreviated and rapid method of calculation, as applied to the science of arithmetic. He delivered a course of lectures on this subject at the Teachers' Institute, Toledo, Iowa, and became somewhat distinguished as a result of this system, which became known as the Lightning Calculation, and the author as the "Lightning Calculator."

From 1871 to 1873 he was connected with lumbering operations on north shore of Lake Superior. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Dominion government as a D. L. S. and came to Manitoba, where he performed a number of important surveys for the government.

Since 1873 Mr. Harris has made his home in Winnipeg, and followed the practice of his chosen profession of surveying and civil engineering. He made the valuation of the properties in the city in 1879 and 1880 in such a satisfactory manner that in 1882 his services were again in demand by the city. He was offered the position of assessment commissioner and city surveyor, which he accepted, and has continued to perform the duties pertaining thereto up to the present, to the satisfaction of the entire community. In 1876 Mr. Harris was married to Miss Susan F., daughter of Mr. H. L. Smith, of Waltham, Iowa.

Dr. C W. Clark.

One of our leading physicians, and the only homeopath practising in Winnipeg, is Dr. C. W. Clark. He was born in New Brunswick, Feb. 25, 1845, and is descended from parents of U. E. Loyalist stock. When he was three years of age his parents settled near Ingersoll, Ont. where he received his earlier education in the common schools and at the Ingersoll high schools. Having early evinced a predeliction for the profession of medicine, he embraced the opportunity when eighteen years of age of studying at Aylmer, Ont., in the office of his brother, who was a practicing physician at that place. Subsequently he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and in the week when twenty-one years of age graduated from this institution. Returning to Aylmer he entered into partnership with his brother, practicing there for four years. Desiring to still further perfect himself in the science of medicine he at the end of this time took a four years' course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, receiving the degree of B. S. He then resumed his practice at Aylmer until December, 1882, when he came to Winnipeg. His practice here is very extensive, and he bears an excellent reputation as a learned physician. He is the homeopathic representative in the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba. He was married in 1875 at Aylmer to Miss Brown of that place. His office is located in his handsome residence which he built a short time ago.

George H. Strevel.

One of our prominent citizens and a pioneer of this province is Mr. George H. Strevel, who is a native of Northumberland county, Ontario, where he was born in 1836. He lived there until twenty-seven years of age, when he went to the United States, engaging in the business of railroad contracting and subsequently mining in Montana. In 1875 he came to Manitoba. Upon his arrival he engaged in railroad contracting and has ever since extensively operated in this business. He has been connected with most of the important railroad construction in the province and unquestionably owns the finest outfit for railroad work in the Dominion.

Mr. Strevel has accumulated considerable property and erected a number of buildings in this city, among which may be mentioned the residence of Hugh J. Macdonald, M.P., the Strevel Terrace and his own residence. He is president of the Northwest Electric Light company and a director of the Commercial Bank, and is identified with every important movement for the advancement of the city.

He was married in 1863 to Maggie, daughter of Col. John R. Benson, of Peterboro, Ontario. The result of this union has been five children—four daughters and one son. Last May his daughter Lizzie was married to Hon D. McLean, Provincial Secretary.

James M. Clark.

One of the most popular men in the province is Mr. James M. Clark, Chief of the Provincial Police. Mr. Clark was born in the county of Wellington, near Guelph, Ontario, thirty-two years ago. When twelve years age he left there for Kinloss, in the county of Bruce, Ont., where he lived for the following twelve years. In April, 1883, he came to Winnipeg, and in a short time afterwards was appointed on the police force, holding this position for five years. Through his efficiency and ability he then received the appointment to his present position June 1st, 1888, as Chief of Provincial Police and Chief License Inspector. During his long residence in Winnipeg Mr. Clark availed himself of the many opportunities for the accumulation of property throughout the province, and the result is he to-day owns land in most every district of Manitoba, considerable of which he has under cultivation.

There is probably no one better posted or more personally familiar with every portion of the province than Mr. Clark, who has travelled over every section of it.

He was married in 1885, and one year later his wife died. He has one son, who is now five years of age. He is interested in various enterprises in the city, and is liberal to a fault.

THE TRIBUNE LEADS

A tower of strength to every business man who wants the trade of the people of Manitoba and the Northwest, is a good live advertisement in THE WINNIPEG TRIBUNE. It reaches the homes of the great masses of the well-to-do people. Considering the character and extent of its circulation and the prices charged, THE TRIBUNE gives the best value that advertisers can obtain in the Canadian Northwest. THE TRIBUNE has the largest *bona fide* advertising patronage of any newspaper in Manitoba and almost twice as many home advertisements as any rival. It makes a specialty of designing and writing advertisements for any of its advertisers who desire it. It is one thing to have an advertisement in a paper; it is another thing to have it well written, tastefully designed and attractively displayed. All shrewd advertisers have already noted the fact that THE TRIBUNE advertisements are all well set up and displayed to the best advantage. That is one reason why the results obtained from advertising in THE TRIBUNE are so satisfactory. Its advertisements catch the eye and are read. An advertisement in THE WINNIPEG TRIBUNE is indeed a tower of strength to the business man. Get its rates.

The Daily Tribune.

(TWO EDITIONS DAILY)

The Morning Edition is issued in time to catch all outgoing trains from Winnipeg on the day of publication.

The Afternoon Edition covers the entire City and catches all Evening trains.

—o—

SUBSCRIPTION RATE:

DAILY: $8 a Year

OR 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

AN ADVERTISEMENT

In The Daily Tribune and in The Weekly Tribune covers the entire field in this country. They are the Great Advertising Mediums for the Canadian Northwest.

—o—

FOR ALL INFORMATION

Regarding the Northwest and a continued history of its progress and prosperity read The Tribune.

The Weekly Tribune.

(ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY)

Is a large twelve page paper containing all the news of the week. It has a very large circulation throughout Manitoba and the Northwest.

—o—

SUBSCRIPTION RATE:

WEEKLY: $1 a Year

IN ADVANCE.

The Tribune Publishing Co.

WINNIPEG, = = MANITOBA.

Poor original

A. W. ROSS & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS and FINANCIAL BROKERS

WINNIPEG

Purchase Property Before the Inevitable Rise in Prices

WE have first-class Farming Lands for Sale in all parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories at lowest prices. Good Business Properties on Main Street, Princess Street AND PORTAGE AVENUE.

Rental bearing and otherwise Choice Building Lots all over the City. Some most desirable suburban Residence Property in Fort Rouge, Armstrong's Point,

NORWOOD AND OAK PARK.

Well Situated Acreage Property in City and Neighborhood.

THE WINNIPEG JEWELRY Co.

(Successors to W. F. Doll)

Wholesale Jewelers and Importers

OF



WATCHES!

DIAMONDS!

CLOCKS!

SOLID GOLD AND ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY.

Optical Goods.

Silver and Electro-Plate.

Watchmakers and Jewelers Supplies

TOOLS, MATERIAL, Etc.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.

The only House west of Toronto to the Pacific Coast carrying these lines at wholesale. Our Travellers are constantly on the road between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast. If they do not call on you write us for Samples and Quotations. We issue NO CATALOGUE, but fill orders from any Catalogue published and guarantee prices as low as any.

433 & 435 Main St., - Winnipeg.